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Khomeini Bars Talks With Carter Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)
the special representatives is not possible."
He also said that "members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council must under no circumstances meet them" and that "none of the responsible officials have the right to meet them." He added that "if the United States hands over to Iran the shah, enemy No. 1 of our dear nation, and stops spying against our movement, the way will be open for discussion on some of the relations in national interest."

Ayatollah Khomeini said earlier that he fully supported the Muslim students holding the U.S. hostages, a spokesman for the Islamic leader said.

In a speech to students in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeini vowed that he would take charge if the United States attempted military action to rescue the hostages. He said that the

United States would "be in error" if it attempted military intervention but that, if it did, "I shall move myself and you, dear nation, will move too."

"You know that our youths now have seized America's center of corruption and have seized Americans who were inside that den of corruption. Our youths, rest assured that America cannot make any mistake. This talk about what will happen if America resorts to military intervention is a mistake."

The spokesman said that Ayatollah Khomeini's criticism of the students' threat to kill the hostages in the event of U.S. rescue efforts did not mean that he opposed the students' stand. The threat was made yesterday.

An Iranian newspaper reported today that the students had rejected offers by the Spanish, Danish and Pakistani embassies in Tehran to mediate in the occupation.

Meanwhile the Palestine Liberation Organization pledged to use all possible means to save the hostages. The unexpected diplomatic initiative authorized by PLO leader Yasser Arafat was made yesterday after UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim met with foreign diplomats to seek a solution to the situation.

A PLO representative at the United Nations said that Mr. Arafat instructed his Tehran office "to use all possible means to save the lives of the hostages." He said that the PLO was to send a delegation to Tehran today because "our only concern is for the human lives involved."

Mr. Arafat's relations with Ayatollah Khomeini are said to be very good, and UN sources said that the PLO may be more influential than any diplomatic move.

The State Department spokesman said that the United States welcomed help from any quarter — including the PLO. The United States has no relations with the PLO, and the spokesman said that Washington was not in contact with the PLO.

Iran's crude oil exports appeared to be flowing again today after a brief disruption. U.S. officials and industry representatives said. Spokesmen for three oil companies said that Iranian oil was being loaded as usual, and the State Department said that there were no signs that the Iranians had stopped shipments to the United States or anywhere else.

The State Department did say that an oil workers' strike had disrupted tanker loading yesterday and that it may have been linked to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy.

According to the State Department, the United States receives about 10 percent of its oil imports — about 800,000 barrels a day — from Iran.

Dr. John Lichtblau, the director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc. in New York, said that an embargo would drive prices higher on European spot markets where crude traded for immediate delivery is bringing as much as \$40 a barrel.

Japan's Ohira Tries To Heal Rift in Party

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Re-elected Premier Masayoshi Ohira, trying to heal the rift that divided the Liberal Democratic Party before forming a new Cabinet, today agreed to relax his control of the LDP and give the post of party secretary-general to someone outside his own faction, political sources said.

Mr. Ohira, who yesterday defeated Takeo Fukuda in a parliamentary showdown vote, met with party dissidents, who said they would respond to his request for cooperation "depending on its merits."

OPEC States Said to Back 'Reasonable' Price Rises

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — A key oil minister in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday that OPEC members believed that future price increases must be "reasonable."

Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Fentti, also said that OPEC countries were turning their attention to sup-

plies, not just price. "In the future, in my opinion, the guarantee of supplies is going to be far more important than its price because the world is almost going to run out of oil in the next 20 years," Mr. Calderon said.

He was speaking at the end of a two-day closed session of OPEC's Long-Range Strategic Policy-Making Committee.

Venezuela will host the full OPEC meeting next month in Caracas. "We agreed today to urge the development of new sources of energy, not to compete with oil and hydrocarbons, but to alleviate the pressures we have on our backs," Mr. Calderon said. "We have also agreed to recommend the adoption of a series of rules to be embodied in OPEC's future pricing structure, but at this stage I am not able to reveal to you their details."

"We have come to the conclusion that price increases must be reasonable. We know by now that, after every price increase, the goods that we have to buy from the industrialized countries also cost more. The truth is that, today and in real terms, our oil revenues do not buy us more than they did in 1973."

Mr. Calderon also said that the oil exporters agreed that the world's oil supply and price problems could be solved only in discussions with the industrialized nations. He said that they favored a package agreement with consuming countries.

The package would guarantee supplies to industrialized nations provided that the developed world agreed to pay higher but "reasonable" prices for the oil, metals and commodities that it imports from the Third World, he said.

Dissident Editor Loses Appeal in Top China Court

PEKING, Nov. 7 (AP) — The Supreme People's Court has rejected an appeal by Wei Jingsheng, a 29-year-old dissident sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly giving military secrets to a foreigner, the Chinese news agency reported today.

The agency said that the original sentence of Oct. 17 was upheld yesterday at a 3½-hour public trial. There was no announcement of the trial in the press yesterday.

Wei, editor of "Explorations Magazine," had been convicted of supplying information on the Chinese-Vietnamese war to a foreigner and of allegedly carrying out counter-revolutionary agitation.

According to the report, Wei has no further right of appeal and will be deprived of his political rights for three years after serving his sentence.

The report said that during yesterday's hearing "it was established that the ascertainment of facts and application of law in the original judgment were correct and the penalty discretion proper."



Demonstrators in Bolivia, beyond the smoke, keep away from troops in La Paz. The troops set throughout central La Paz at 20-meter intervals in an effort to break the nationwide strike.

Troops Patrol La Paz in Bid to Thwart Strike

Bolivia Evacuates 504 Foreign Tourists

LA PAZ, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Hundreds of foreign tourists were evacuated by air from Bolivia, and thousands of armed troops occupied the capital's central streets in a widespread show of force against a general strike.

The 504 tourists — Americans, Germans and French — were escorted by soldiers with machine guns and cannon-mounted military armored cars to the El Alto airport for the flight yesterday to Lima.

The flight aboard the government-owned Lloyd Bolivian Airlines preceded a promise by the country's new military leader, Col. Alberto Natusch Busch, to open normal international air operations at the airport.

The military government ordered the army to take over civilian bus routes today to transport workers to their jobs in a move to break the strike called by the Bolivian national labor federation to protest Col. Natusch's military coup last Thursday.

Despite a call to return to work, most Bolivians observed the general strike, now into its seventh day. Most businesses, shops and banks were closed.

The auxiliary bishop of La Paz, Genaro Pratta, today negotiated with the military government for a settlement of the turmoil. Bishop Pratta went on national television to tell Bolivians to be calm and not provoke violence "that would cause

irrevocable damage to negotiations that are arriving at a satisfactory solution."

The negotiating team proposed a tribunal form of government rule, comprised of one civilian, one military and one labor representative. Another proposal calls for a ruling

committee of one civilian, Luis Dolfo Flores Felinas, and two officers.

In southeastern Bolivia, violent protest was reported in tin and ver mining areas. Workers in the department of Potosi took over the and silver mines.

Carter, Kennedy Will Meet In Iowa Debate in January

(Continued from Page 1)
White House Press Secretary Jody Powell confirmed that Robert Strauss, the special ambassador for the Middle East peace negotiations, is resigning to become national chairman of the Carter re-election committee. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Strauss will be replaced in the diplomatic post by Sol Linowitz, who helped negotiate the Panama Canal treaties.

Meanwhile, Carter campaign officials announced that Lee Kling, a longtime aide to Mr. Strauss, would become the campaign committee's national treasurer. John Dalton, who has held that position, will return to a position in the Commerce Department, they said.

The Kennedy campaign announced yesterday that Dick Clark, who resigned last week as the administration's special ambassador for refugee programs, would be its national director for political organization.

"I think one participant said, 'It's difficult to get re-elected in years,' Mr. Carter was reported to have said. 'But I intend to run, and I intend to win.'"

Emphasizing the need for loyalty in the administration's top ranks, Mr. Carter urged the Cabinet members to tell their assistants, secretaries and subordinates what would be expected of them during the campaign.

On energy, he said, "We need policy which has not yet been placed, one imaginative enough to bring our citizens to conserve sources of energy, while we pursue the pursuit of new forms of energy including power from the sun."

"We need not be permanent bursars at the banquet tables of OPEC rulers. Nor should we rush to embrace a nuclear future until we are certain this will not threaten future itself."

After his announcement, Kennedy began a four-day campaign tour starting in New Hampshire, where the first presidential primary will be held Feb. 26. Polls opinion polls show Sen. Kennedy leading Mr. Carter among Democrats, although a recent poll shows the gap considerably narrowed.

Sen. Kennedy also released statements today on his health examinations. A report of a physical examination of Nov. 1 pronounced him in excellent condition. It noted that last June a skin lesion removed from the senator's chest was found to be cancerous but said it was common type of skin cancer that most never spreads to other parts of the body.

The financial statement said gross income last year was \$702,697, on which he paid a tax of \$315,580. The largest amount of his income, \$608,977, came from pensions, annuities and other holdings set up by his father.

U.S. Options In Iran Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)
and counter-insurgency force. An airship to seize the embassy and Tehran's airport would be possible, qualified sources said. The initial cost might not be high, but force would soon encounter major difficulties.

U.S. estimates of the present state of the Iranian Army are low. But interventionist forces would land in the midst of tens of thousands of armed and fanatic followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Surprise, which is the master key to success in all such operations, would be difficult to achieve. Flight of transports from the United States or from bases in Britain, West Germany would be almost impossible to conceal.

There would have to be a follow-up operation bringing reinforcements and supplies for the intervention force and providing planes for the evacuation of all Americans.

Disorganized though the Iranian forces may be, U.S. specialists in the country concede that the probably are sufficient regulars remaining from the Imperial Army man the ZSU anti-aircraft gun provided by the Soviet Union, the U.S. Hawk surface-to-air missiles with which the army equipped.

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Arter Agrees to Revision of Crisis-Decision System

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT) — President Carter has approved a House report calling for sweeping changes in the administration's system for making important decisions and in approach to handling foreign crises.

What it called a widespread perception that the administration lacked coherence in foreign policy, the unusually long report said that sloppy management practices and bureaucratic infighting among the White House, State Department and the Pentagon had created a situation in which "decisions are not systematically translated into action."

The report, obtained recently by the New York Times, suggested that the administration's national security apparatus should be reorganized to give greater priority to foreign policy "to ensure and follow-up."

It said: "The president has recognized this weakness in domestic policy implementation. The same focus needed in the national security area."

Officials said that the report, submitted last year by the House's Office of Management and Budget, was endorsed by Carter late last month. Mr. Carter, they said, has ordered his advisers to come up with a plan for implementing the report's recommendations.

Among its most controversial recommendations were proposals for reorganizing the State Department's large staff in defense budget decisions, planning for possible military actions.

The report was prepared by Philip Odeen, formerly a high-level member of the National Security staff in the Nixon administration. Officials said that it was written over the objections of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. The officials suggested that efforts to implement its findings would encounter stiff opposition, particularly in the Pentagon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT) — The disclosure of the Odeen report comes in the wake of persistent complaints over the administration's decentralized and somewhat spur-of-the-moment approach to making significant foreign policy and military decisions, a style that is widely viewed as a reaction to the tight bureaucratic control exercised over national security by Henry Kissinger during the Nixon-Ford years.

Mr. Carter's critics have asserted that this so-called open approach to making policy has led to bureaucratic disputes and confusion over the course of administration policy. This view is supported by Odeen, who maintains that "the heavy reliance on informal processes," such as Mr. Carter's weekly breakfasts with senior foreign policy aides, are partially responsible for this state of affairs.

In some cases, the report said, the implementation of decisions made at these informal sessions was hindered because lower-level officials were unable to find out what went on. In other cases, senior officials were said sometimes to disagree over what was precisely decided at the breakfast meetings.

The report called on Mr. Brzezinski to pay more attention to defining major decisions and making sure that they were followed up. White House aides said that in bringing a group of more experienced officials onto his staff, Mr. Brzezinski was already moving in this direction.

Discussing the administration's defense and arms control procedures, the report urged much greater participation by the State Department in areas, such as the preparation of the annual military budget, "that the Defense Department now handles independently." In particular, it said that in making major decisions over new weapons, such as the B-1 bomber and the MX mobile missile, "foreign policy and arms control considerations are not a part of the process."

In assessing the administration's performance in foreign crises, the report charged that it had taken "actions that in retrospect were seriously flawed." Noting that the Defense Department was responsible for drawing up contingency plans, the report said that within the Pentagon "top civilians have little involvement in planning for the actual use of military forces in crises."

This function, it continued, was "largely restricted to a limited group of military officers."

As a remedy, the report argued that civilian officials, in and outside the Pentagon, must be more closely involved in shaping military contingency plans. In addition, it said that government crisis planning should not be exclusively military in nature, but should also take into account other means open to the United States for influencing foreign events.

"In many areas," the report said, "such as the less developed countries of the world, political and economic actions could well prove more useful and call for a lesser level of American commitment than military actions. Yet we are giving insufficient attention to these possibilities."

U.S. Says F-15s

May Have Erred

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The Pentagon acknowledges that F-15 jets may have been at the scene of a mid-air collision between two Air Force Concorde last week.

The near miss occurred Oct. 30 as a F-15s maneuvered for a midair refueling east of Ocean City, Md. A Pentagon spokesman said that the F-15 and Concorde came within 100 feet of each other.

The Air Force and the Federal Aviation Administration agreed that the F-15s had been assigned an altitude of between 29,000 and 30,000 feet for the maneuver; the Concorde was routed at 28,000 feet in same area. The Air Force said F-15s apparently were at 27,000 feet and climbing to meet the refueling tanker at 30,000 feet when the Concorde appeared.

U.S. Foreign-Language Deficiency Held Hurting Economy, Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — A presidential commission charged yesterday that U.S. deficiency in foreign languages threatens the nation's economy and diplomatic efforts, and recommended that millions of dollars be spent to reverse the trend.

It proposed governmental grants of \$20 to \$40 for every school or college student enrolled in language courses — at a total cost of nearly \$50 million annually. It also recommended training and international exchange programs that would cost another \$130 million.

In "A Critique of U.S. Capability," the 25-member body said that "Americans' incompetence in foreign languages is nothing short of scandalous." Our lack of foreign language competence diminishes our capabilities in diplomacy, in foreign trade and in citizen comprehension of the world in which we live and compete."

Among the statistics cited by the commission:

- Only 15 percent of high school students study a foreign language, down from 24 percent in 1965.
- Only 5 percent of public high school students pursue French, German or Russian beyond the second year, although four years is considered the minimum for fluency.



STRAUSS TO CAMPAIGN — President Carter announces in Washington that Robert Strauss, right, will leave his post as special Midwest negotiator to be chairman of the Carter re-election campaign. The new Midwest negotiator is Sol Linowitz, second from left, who was a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties. At left is Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Total of \$1.5 Million Sought

U.S. Intends Safety-Count Fine of Braniff

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday it intends to fine Braniff Airways \$1.5 million for violating safety regulations and flying some of its planes in an "unairworthy condition."

It is the largest civil penalty the FAA has ever proposed against a major airline and comes against a carrier that has been among the most ambitious in expanding with the new freedoms offered by airline deregulation.

Under federal regulations, each flight of an aircraft in violation of the rules subjects its operator to a maximum fine of \$1,000. The proposed Braniff fine of \$1.5 million reflects the total number of flights or days of violation on several aircraft.

Braniff's profits increased 23.2 percent in 1978, going from \$36.7 million to \$45.2 million. However, like some other major carriers, Braniff has been caught in recent months in a downswing due largely to dramatically escalating jet fuel prices.

In July and August, a spokesman said yesterday, Braniff lost about \$2 million; it expects a \$4.4 million loss for September. At the same time, Braniff is seeking to sell \$75 million in preferred stock.

In addition to the proposed fine, the FAA told the airline that, "in view of the apparent pattern by Braniff management to permit the continued operation of unairworthy aircraft," the agency will conduct intensified surveillance of Braniff's maintenance operations for the next 12 months. A Braniff spokesman said, "The FAA allegations are not in context with the facts."

Braniff has 20 days to appeal the FAA's proposed settlement of \$1.5 million. Another settlement can be negotiated; if no agreement is reached, either party can take the matter into the federal courts.

The action is part of a stepped-up FAA enforcement program. Since March, the agency has served a notice of intention to fine Pacific Southwest Airlines \$385,000 and has briefly grounded Puerto Rico International Airlines, the nation's largest commuter airline. Additionally, according to aviation sources, FAA enforcement actions are being considered in the May 25 Chicago DC-10 crash that killed 275 people.

During Expansion Period

According to FAA documents, the alleged Braniff violations occurred from August, 1978, through October of this year — a period when Braniff was busily expanding. In less than a year, Braniff added 18 cities to its route structure.

The FAA contends that many Braniff flights were performed by aircraft improperly repaired after being damaged by such events as exploding tires or, in one case, taxiing into a fuel truck. More than 30 flights were conducted on a major over-water route with emergency life rafts that had not been inspected, the FAA said. The FAA also charges that Braniff operated a DC-8 in "an unairworthy condition" for

U.S. Navy Ship Saves 43 Drifting Refugees

MANILA, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy ship yesterday rescued 43 Vietnamese refugees adrift on a boat in the South China Sea for 31 days, a Navy spokesman said today.

At the time of the rescue, the 36 men and 7 women had been without water for several days and several of them were in poor condition. The Navy has rescued 846 refugees since July 21, when President Carter ordered the 7th Fleet to help save the Vietnamese "boat people."

Municipal Elections Across U.S.

Cleveland Voters Oust Mayor Kucinich

By David S. Broder and Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Cleveland yesterday ended the stormy two-year tenure of Mayor Dennis Kucinich, a Democrat, by electing his Republican challenger, as voters cast ballots in municipal elections in 49 major cities.

Democrats won the governorships in Kentucky and Mississippi, smashing Republican hopes of winning a series of victories in the South and thereby embarrassing President Carter.

Boston gave Mayor Kevin White, a Democrat, an unprecedented fourth term and Philadelphia elected William Green, the namesake son of the city's one-time Democratic boss, to succeed Frank Rizzo. Surprise in San Francisco

ment. Mr. Nunn said: "The voters have done my family and me a personal favor; what they have done for themselves has yet to be determined."

William Winter, a Democrat once thought too liberal to be elected governor, stopped Gil Carmichael's effort to become Mississippi's first Republican chief executive since the era immediately following the Civil War. Mr. Winter, a 56-year-old former lieutenant governor, led his Republican opponent, 274,956 to 184,244, with two-thirds of the vote counted.

End of Cleveland Saga

The biggest story was probably in Cleveland, where Lt. Gov. George Voinovich wrote at least a temporary finish to the tempestuous saga of Mr. Kucinich.

Mr. Kucinich had survived a recall effort and two municipal bankruptcies. But the maverick Democrat, who had battled fellow city council Democrats, the newspapers and the city's business and financial leadership throughout his two years in office, apparently exhausted the voters' patience with his proclivity for battle.

The final vote count was 94,407 for Mr. Voinovich to 73,505 for Mr. Kucinich. The 33-year-old loser told his supporters: "We sacrificed the mayor's office because we refused to bow and serve to the money power of this community."

Mr. Voinovich, 43, said his victory signaled that "the people of Cleveland want a quiet administration and no more confrontation." He said that he had "a helluva job" on his hands in straightening out the city's tangled finances.

Among other results in the voting for mayor:

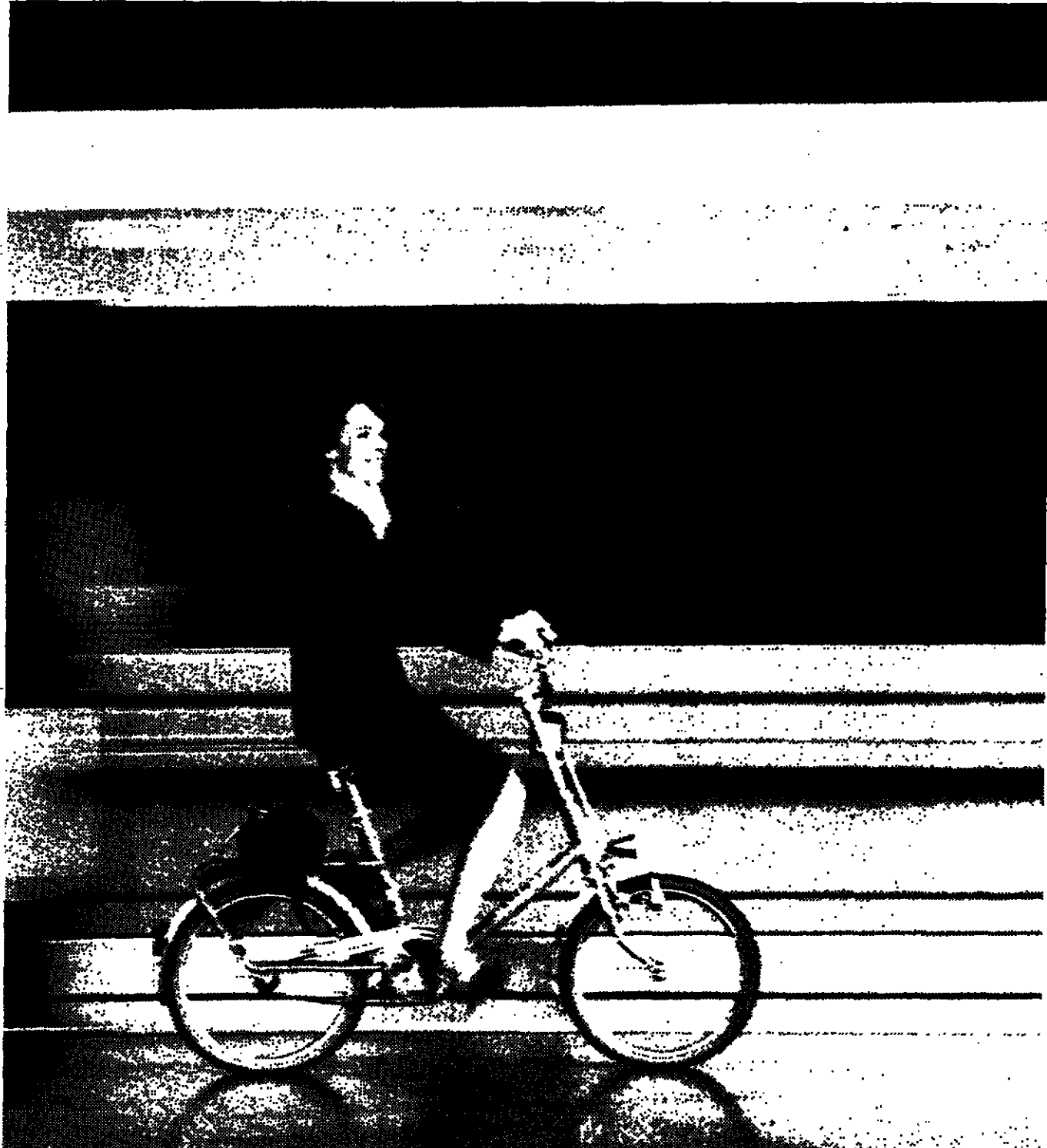
- Houston — Another runoff is in store, with Mayor Jim McConn, a Democrat, finishing first but having to battle Councilman Louis Macoy, his chief critic in city government, on Nov. 20.
- Baltimore — William Schaefer, a Democrat, won a third term.
- Gary, Ind. — Richard Hatch, a Democrat and the first black elected mayor of a major city, easily won a third term.
- Miami — Maurice Ferré, a Democrat, was re-elected.
- Tucson, Ariz. — Lewis Murphy, a Democrat, was re-elected.

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And Not Contrived by the Oil Companies

Poll Finds House Members Think Energy Crisis Is Real

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — In sharp contrast to what most Americans believe, the members of the House of Representatives are overwhelmingly convinced that the energy shortage is real and not contrived by the oil companies, according to a Washington Post poll.

The legislators see the crisis as so severe, in fact, that two of every three House members feel that during the next decade the United States has at least a 50-50 chance of experiencing sharp political, social and economic upheaval brought on by a shortage of energy.

House members give both themselves and President Carter negative ratings for their handling of the energy problem.

The clear implication of these poll findings and comments from various representatives is that the House, on the whole, does not believe that the government will be able to avert a future crisis in which the nation is severely jarred by oil shortages.

Upheaval Forecast

"The answer to the energy problem cannot be found by Congress, the president or any one sector of society," said Rep. Kenneth Holland, D-S.C. "We are going through a difficult time and there will be upheaval before we solve these problems."

In all, 352 representatives or their aides, representing 81 percent of the House membership, were interviewed by telephone from Oct. 24 to Nov. 1. Each was asked a uniform set of six questions ranging from whether there is a genuine energy shortage to what the government might do in dealing with the oil-producing nations.

Possibly the most striking finding was the near unanimity among House members that an energy shortage does indeed exist, despite the public's skepticism. Seventy-eight percent of those interviewed said that there was an energy shortage; 12 percent said that there was

...But the Public Discounts a Shortage

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — More than half the respondents in the latest New York Times-CBS poll said that they thought that the energy shortage was a fabrication. Given a choice of methods to deal with the higher earnings that the oil companies recently have reported, roughly one-fourth of the respondents opted to have the government take over the industry.

The poll was conducted in the days immediately following the oil companies' third-quarter profit reports, so the results presumably reflect much of the adverse public reaction to those sharply higher earnings.

The answers differed considerably by party affiliation, education, income, age, race and other characteristics. These cross sections indicated that, in general, people who make less and have less held a dimmer view of the oil

companies — and supported harsher measures against them — than did more affluent U.S. citizens.

To the question "Do you think the energy shortage we hear about is real or are we just being told there are shortages?" 37 percent of all respondents answered "real." 54 percent said "just being told" and 8 percent declined to give an opinion. But 55 percent of the respondents with a college degree answered "real" against 29 percent of those without a high school diploma.

Oil Profits

To another question — "The oil companies have just announced that their profits have risen this year. Do you think the oil companies will or will not use the larger profits to look for new sources of oil and gas?" — 39 percent of those polled said that the

companies "will," 48 percent said that they "will not" and 13 percent gave no answer.

The poll also asked, "Do you think the government should allow the oil companies to keep these profits to encourage them to find more oil and gas, should it heavily tax the increased profits or should the government take over and run the oil companies?" To that, 31 percent of the respondents said "keep the profits," 32 percent said "tax them," 23 percent said "take over the companies" and 14 percent did not answer.

Forty-one percent of those who made more than \$25,000 a year opted for letting the companies keep the money, against 28 percent of those who made less than \$10,000. Only 16 percent in the upper income bracket favored nationalization, while 31 percent in the lower bracket did.

no shortage; 10 percent gave no opinion.

By contrast, even at the height of last spring's crisis, when many motorists had to wait hours in line for gasoline, only a minority of the public believed that there was an energy shortage. Polls continue to indicate that fewer than 40 percent of the public believes energy to be in short supply. Most people still blame the major oil companies and the oil-producing nations for contributing to the crisis, not prices.

"The energy problem is real, although most people don't believe it," said Rep. Arlen Erdahl, R-Minn.

Remarks like that were voiced repeatedly. "There's no quick solution to the problem. It's a long-term crisis for our country," said Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas.

Some members of Congress are

optimistic — but very few. The picture that House members draw of the energy problem in the United States in the 1980s can be described as gloomy at best.

The Post asked this question: "During the next 10 years, how likely does the representative think it is that the United States will undergo sharp political, social and economic upheaval brought on by a shortage of energy?" Would the representative say that such upheaval is almost certain to occur, that it probably will occur, that the chances are 50-50, that such upheaval probably will not occur or that it is almost certain that such upheaval will not occur?

A total of 14 percent said that such upheaval was almost certain to occur, with a few saying that it had occurred; 23 percent said that it probably would occur; 25 percent

said that the chances were 50-50; 27 percent said that it probably would not occur; 6 percent said that upheaval would almost certainly not occur; 5 percent offered no opinion.

In the poll, congressmen gave themselves surprisingly low marks on their handling of energy problems.

The representatives were asked to rate President Carter on a scale of 0 to 10 for his handling of the energy problem. Then they were asked to rate the House's record.

Mr. Carter's rating came to 4.1 — a negative rating, and very close to the rating assigned him by the public when asked a similar question in a Washington Post poll earlier this year. But the House members gave themselves a 4.3 rating, only marginally higher.

Interestingly, Democrats inter-

viewed gave Mr. Carter and the

House similar ratings of 4.9; lower assessments by Republicans accounted for the lower overall scores.

A partisan split toward Mr. Carter was apparent in a number of comments volunteered by House members, with some Republicans criticizing the administration but some Democrats going out of their way to praise the president.

Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, said that Congress had been slow to act on energy but he blamed it on "the lack of leadership of the president to move to encourage domestic production of energy sources."

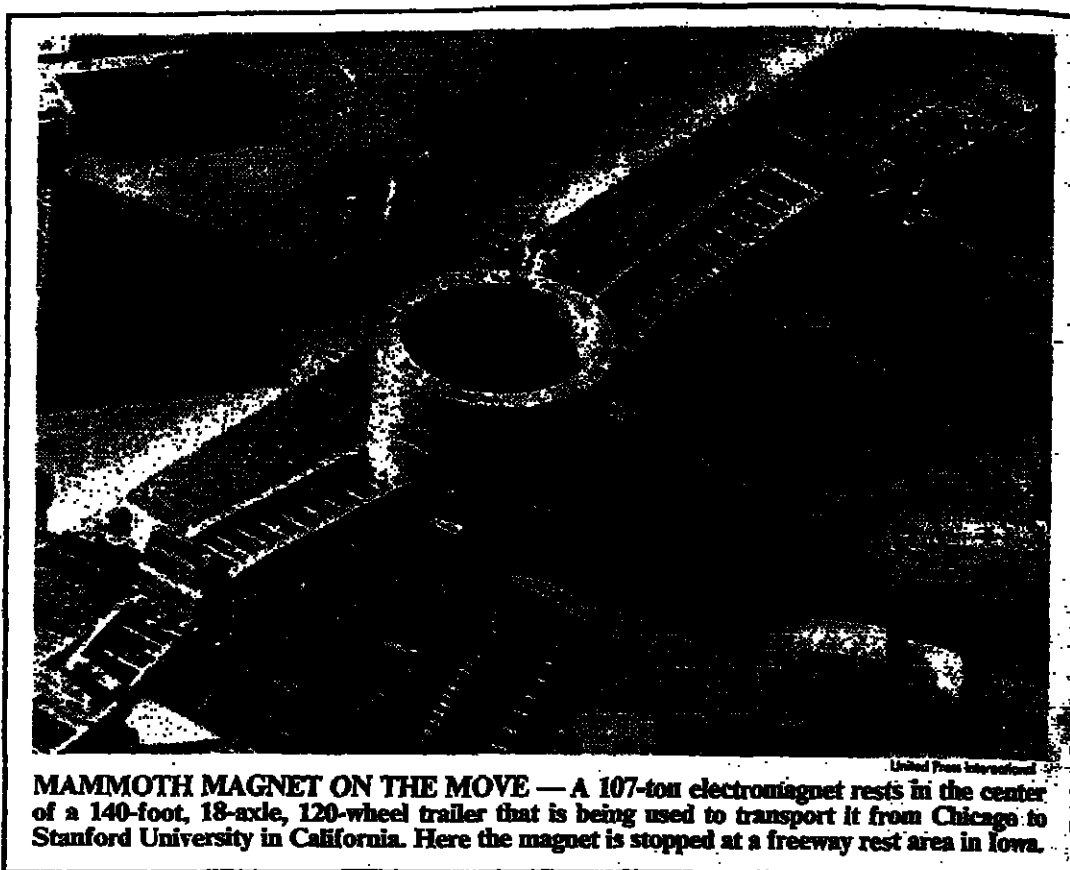
Rep. Mike Lowry, D-Wash., said that the nation for 30 years had failed to develop alternate energy sources such as solar energy. "President Carter from the first made the attempt and Congress has hindered him," he said.

"The public ought to be aware that the president has proposed some logical energy measures which the House has passed, but the Senate has torn them apart," said Rep. Charles Whitely, D-N.C.

Two questions in the poll dealt with congressional attitudes toward the U.S. posture in the Middle East.

The first asked whether House members agreed or disagreed that "the United States should take all steps, including the use of force if necessary, to insure that we have an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East." Seventy-two percent of those interviewed said that they disagreed with the statement. Only 16 percent said that they would approve the use of force to obtain Middle East oil if necessary, and 12 percent said that they were not sure.

A similar split occurred when the representatives were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that "the United States should work more closely with the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations to insure an adequate supply of oil, even if that means lessening our ties to Israel." Sixty-seven percent disagreed; 19 percent agreed; 14 percent said that they were not sure.



MAMMOTH MAGNET ON THE MOVE — A 107-ton electromagnet rests in the center of a 140-foot, 18-axle, 120-wheel trailer that is being used to transport it from Chicago to Stanford University in California. Here the magnet is stopped at a freeway rest area in Iowa.

By Followers of Murdered President

Acting Korean Chief Backed for the Job

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (WP) — South Korea's acting president, Choi Kyu Huh, is being promoted as the country's next elected leader by a group of followers of the late President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Choi is being touted as a reliable, nonpolitical candidate who could enjoy the support of military leaders who share power in the current interim government.

The proposal is being made by some civilian members of that government and some members of the Democratic Republican Party, which Mr. Park headed. In private briefings with the Korean press, they have tried to hint that Mr. Choi already has the support of military leaders, who would have to be consulted on a choice of candidates.

Meanwhile, the interim government made its first move toward better relations with the political opposition by releasing former President Yun Po Sun from house arrest.

Frequent, Strong Critic

Mr. Yun, 82, was a frequent and strong critic of the slain president and had been under house arrest for several months. Guards who had prevented him from leaving home disappeared last night.

However, Kim Dae Jung, former opposition leader who was also a strong critic, remained under house arrest. Mr. Kim was released from prison in December, but has been restricted to his home off and on since then, because he denounced Mr. Park as an authoritarian ruler and demanded free elections. In the weeks preceding Mr. Park's assassination on Oct. 26, he had not been allowed visitors from the foreign press and embassies.

Other activists who had opposed Mr. Park said that they are still under surveillance by government agents, but are subject to fewer acts of intimidation. One said that the agent assigned to him no longer made nightly telephone calls inquiring into his activities.

The movement to support Mr. Choi has come from the same politicians and Cabinet members who have talked of selecting as Mr. Park's successor a statesmanlike figure who is known to be politically unambitious, in an effort to appeal to military leaders.

Their hope is to have him elected within three months, under the existing constitution, by a national conference which last year elected Mr. Park. As a gesture to the political opposition, they propose that the candidate spell out a program of political reform before the election.

The opposition has insisted that the old constitution be abandoned and the next president be elected in a direct election. The move to promote Mr. Choi has been received skeptically so far. One opposition leader said that his acceptance would depend on what type of political reform program he stated.

However, the head of the opposition New Democratic Party called the plan unacceptable and said that a "serious and unfortunate situation" would take place if the government forces tried to push it.

"I am sure the opposition will oppose it," he said today. Mr. Kim reiterated his party's demand for an amendment to the constitution that would provide for a direct election of the next president.

Mr. Choi is a career bureaucrat who became foreign minister and was picked by Mr. Park to become premier three years ago. It was in line with Mr. Park's habit of picking colorless and unambitious persons for key positions to minimize the chances of a challenger arising.

He is known as a cautious official, skilled in dealing with details and having little interest in politics. In press briefings by his supporters,

Mr. Choi is being described as an unselfish, unambitious man whose main purpose is to effect a "peaceful transfer of power" in the post-Park era.

There is speculation that Mr. Choi or some other successor may agree to serve only in a caretaker position for a limited period, while revision of the constitution is studied.

In another development, the government launched a campaign to assure foreign investors and foreign businessmen stationed here that de-

spite Mr. Park's death, South Korea will continue on an even economic course.

Deputy Premier Shin Hyo Hwack, the country's top economic planner, told about 250 members of the foreign business community that they would see "very few fundamental changes" in economic matters.

His message was designed to reassure the foreign business firm made uncertain by the recent do and the crisis following Mr. Park's assassination.

Wins Accolades From Leaders

Hua Ends European Tour With a Last Jab at Russia

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Nov. 7 — Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman and premier of China, yesterday concluded his 23-day visit to Western Europe with a confident assertion that he had achieved what he came to do.

That may have sent a chill through Moscow, because of his repeated calls for his Western hosts to rearm in the face of Soviet threats. But he won accolades from Italian leaders, as he had earlier from those in France, West Germany and Britain.

His last words included a new appeal for the independence and strength of the West before he took off on his return flight to Peking.

"We have always felt that a Western Europe, jealous of its independence and security and with a highly developed economy and advanced science and technology, constitutes an important factor for the maintenance of peace and the stability of the world," he said in a farewell press statement.

"China wants to find Europe strong and united and the countries of Western Europe, on their part, wish to find China strong and prosperous. Our visit in Western Europe was aimed at deepening reciprocal understanding, reinforcing friendship and the development of cooperation and the union of forces to safeguard the peace. Our objective, it seems to me, has been reached."

No Papal Visit

If there was one disappointment, it may have been the absence of a visit with Pope John Paul II. The pope had let it be known he was willing, perhaps eager for such a meeting, because the Vatican is anxious to reopen normal ties in all of Asia. But China rejected any consideration of a meeting because of continuing ties between the Holy See and Taiwan.

The premier almost had an accidental encounter with the No. 2 man in the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state. They missed by minutes at a private side door of the Grand Hotel on Saturday night as Mr. Hua was going out to a state banquet and Cardinal Casaroli was arriving to be guest of honor at a dinner given by Ambassador Robert Wagner, President Carter's special representative to the Vatican.

Mr. Hua's visit was culminated by the signing of three agreements with Italy covering economic and commercial cooperation, cultural cooperation and consular relations.

The visit was also the occasion for announcing an agreement with ENI, the Italian state energy corporation, to participate in the exploration for and development of new petroleum fields in China. The plan had first been considered last April on a visit to Peking of ENI officials.

Party Relations

The Hua visit served to dramatize a remarkable improvement in relations between the Communists of China and the Italian Communist Party, largest in the West. Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian party, and other high party officials participated in at least three of the official functions honoring Hua and had brief opportunities to exchange a few private words on at least one occasion.

Relations have been improving in recent months after years of a chill brought on by the Italian party's ties with Moscow. Last April the Chinese ambassador attended the Italian Communist Party Congress and in September he attended a festival of the Communist Party news-

paper, L'Unita, in Milan. On Oct. 7, Mr. Berlinguer attended national day ceremonies at the Chinese Embassy for the first time in 15 years. High-ranking Italian Communist Party officials also had been included in a visit to China last summer.

It was not known whether the subject of arms supplies came up during talks with Italian government leaders. President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union earlier had written Italian warning against the supply of arms to China.

But it was widely assumed that Mr. Hua encouraged the Italian government, as he had the other Western governments, to install a new Pershing-2 and Cruise missile as a counterbalance to the S buildup of SS-20 missiles and S1 fire bombers.

He has invited President Sandro Pertini, the 83-year-old Socialist president of Italy, to come to Rome, and Mr. Pertini has accepted.

© Los Angeles Times

Richard Brown, Texas Museum Director, Dies

FORT WORTH, Texas, (AP) — Richard Fargo Brown, founding director of the Kim Art Museum, died here yesterday of an apparent heart attack, a museum spokesman said.

Mr. Brown took over the Kim in 1967, more than seven years before the facility was built and involved in its planning and construction. Previously, Mr. Br was a founding director of the Angeles County Art Museum, which held numerous professional memberships.

His grandfather, the late Will George Fargo, founded Wells, Fargo & Co. express service in 1852. Mr. Brown was born in 1901 in New York City, received degrees from Bucknell University and Harvard University, and attended the 1 York University Institute of Art. He served on the National Council for the Arts from 1971 to 1978.

Chick Evans

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Charles (Chick) Evans Jr., 85, leading amateur golfer in the U.S. States and the founder of a nationwide scholarship program for golfers, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Competing in a record 50 successive U.S. Amateur golf championships, Mr. Evans won the 1 Open in 1916, the Western Open in 1910, the U.S. Amateur in 1916, 1920 and the Western Amateur eight times between 1909 and 1954. He had four major championships of all.

Warren S. Churchill, 64, who gained nationwide attention as the "look man alive" in 1975 when his temperature dropped to 61 degrees after a lake accident, died yesterday of natural causes.

On April 5, 1973, Mr. Churchill and two other marine biologists were making a fishing site survey when their small boat capsized in water of 40 degrees Fahrenheit (Celsius). His body (temperature) was the lowest recorded in a survivor of a drop from the norm 98.6.

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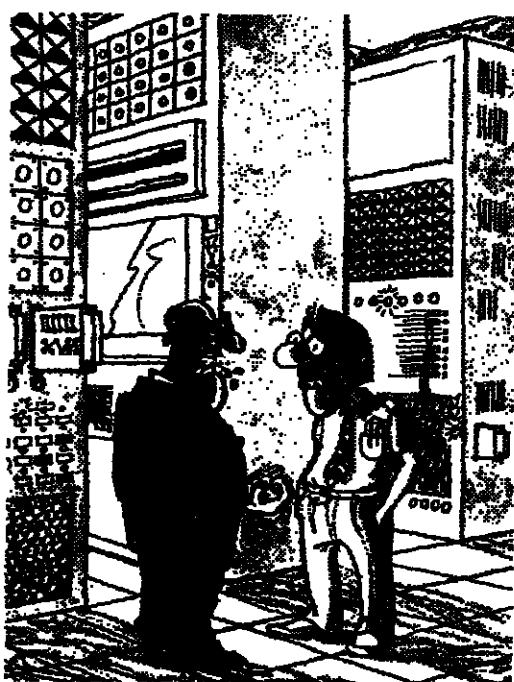
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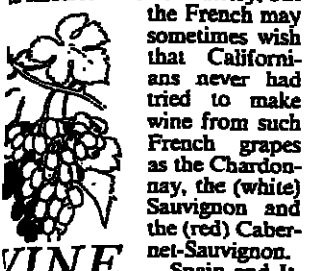
Quality Market

France's Wine Producers Face Growing Competition

Quality wines are not produced solely in France. In the second three-part series, the IHT looks at countries that produce top wines, some of which might do well in the French market.

By Jon Winrock

RIS (IHT) — These days, the talked-about rivals to French growers are those of California, have made enormous progress in the last 15 years. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but the French may sometimes wish that Californians never had tried to make wine from such French grapes as the Chardonnay, the (white) Sauvignon and the (red) Cabernet-Sauvignon.



WINE 979

Spain and Italy also produce some excellent varieties. West Germany, Australia and South Africa, but California is the most impressive rival. Countless taste tests on both sides of the Atlantic, the best wines of California have run neck and neck with the best French grand and classified first growths. Yet these successes, California is from being a direct threat to the French. Globecor Vin and a few French merchants have imported some of California's best wines, but they have a limited clientele. With still prices even at the winery (\$10 to \$30 per bottle and up), massive transportation costs and French duties, California is tend to be restricted to the French and nostalgic American-affluent ones.

Production Small

As far, California cannot support a large quality market. The best grapes tend to be quite small and their production is sold by subscription, before it is harvested. Large companies such as Robert Mondavi and Freemark Abbey export their finest wines only in limited quantities. There is scarcely any in this category for California alone the rest of the United States.

Spain's Challenge

The one country that could give France competition in its own market is Spain, the world's fourth-largest producer of wine, much of it undistinguished and locally consumed. But three regions stand out. Andalusia, in the south, is the home of Sherry, without a doubt Spain's finest contribution to the world of great wines. But, like Port and Madeira, it is a fortified wine

ion, the world's third-largest producer, makes only mass-produced wines for home consumption. South Africa exports more than one-third of its production, but distance, duties and perhaps a distaste for the country's apartheid policies make it a weak contender in the French market despite some remarkable wines. The same reasons — including possible distaste with the current military regime — eliminate Chile's excellent Cabernets from the French market, although both they and South African wines do well in Britain and elsewhere.

Major Exporter

Closer to home is Italy, which vies with France as the world's largest producer of wine. Italy makes some very good wines — Barolo from the Piedmont, Chianti classico from Tuscany and many others.

Italy is a major exporter, first in the U.S. market, well ahead of France in both volume and value. But the Italians export a lot of cheap bulk wine and so-called Chianti in straw-covered bottles. Their best wines tend to come from small producers, and the Italians keep these pretty much to themselves.

Although Italy has been in the European Economic Community since its founding and although Italian wines can be bought easily from large companies in France, most of what is sold here is bulk wine blended into French vin ordinaire. Italy does not for the moment seem to be a threat in the French market.

West Germany's famed whites, the Rhines and the Moselles, are enormously popular in their homeland but considerably less so in France. Not much is shipped across the border, partly because the French prefer their own white wines, and top-grade bottles are almost impossible to find. Some West German reds are drinkable, but not many.

There is also Greece, which has been accepted as the 10th member of the Common Market, and Portugal, a Common Market aspirant. But neither makes many top-rank wines, except for fortified (with brandy) Port and Madeira, which most wine drinkers do not consider table wines.

Spanish Challenge

The one country that could give France competition in its own market is Spain, the world's fourth-largest producer of wine, much of it undistinguished and locally consumed. But three regions stand out. Andalusia, in the south, is the home of Sherry, without a doubt Spain's finest contribution to the world of great wines. But, like Port and Madeira, it is a fortified wine



AIRLIFT — A man lifts a swan on Tuesday from the Alster River in Hamburg to take it to the winter quarters. The swans are moved each year to an area that will not freeze. This method of lifting does not hurt the swan.

used mostly before or between meals rather than with them.

There is, however, no lack of table wines, the best of which come from the Rioja region along the upper Ebro River and from Penedes, just southwest of Barcelona on the Mediterranean coast.

The Rioja produces some very fine whites and reds that are highly competitive in price with any quality wine, running from about \$3 to \$10 a bottle according to the age and vintage of the wine. If Rioja wines have any drawback, it is a tendency to be aged too long in the barrel.

This tends to oxidize the whites, leaving them a bit heavy and flat. And while it develops a rich, complex bouquet in the reds, it also tends to leave them a bit hollow, with little lingering taste in the mouth. This probably could be corrected by reducing the aging from as much as 6 to 10 years in oak to 2 or 3 years, as in Bordeaux.

Dominant Family

This same rather minor problem exists in Penedes. Both areas rely heavily on Spanish grape varieties such as the red Tempranillo in Rioja, called Ull de Llebra in Penedes.

Wine producing in Penedes is dominated by the Torres family. Under the management of the younger Miguel Torres, this company has experimented widely with various French varieties and has come up with some outstanding successes using, among others, white Chardonnay and red Pinot

Noir, usually in blends with native varieties.

These already can be bought for about 20 francs in various Paris supermarkets, and Spain is not yet a member of the Common Market.

Spain's wine industry is well-suited for entry into this giant market. Its wines sell very well in Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. There are really no small producers or estate-bottled wines. All the small growers sell their grapes or wines in bulk to the giant bodegas (wineries) who make, age, bottle and distribute the wine. Some bodegas own vineyards but none are self-sufficient in grapes.

The largest bodegas sell up to 2 million bottles a year and have aging warehouses containing as many as 35,000 oak barrels, each of which holds 225 liters. They are in the same class as the great French Champagne firms and this will put them in a position to distribute large quantities of uniform, very well-made wines at highly competitive prices throughout the Common Market — including France — once they have joined it.

Part three: A survey of this year's crop in France.

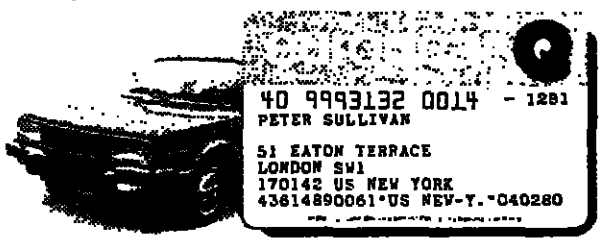
Paris Flights Disrupted

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Many flights into and out of Parisian airports have been rescheduled or canceled through Friday because of an air controllers' strike. Air France employees have scheduled a 24-hour strike on Thursday.



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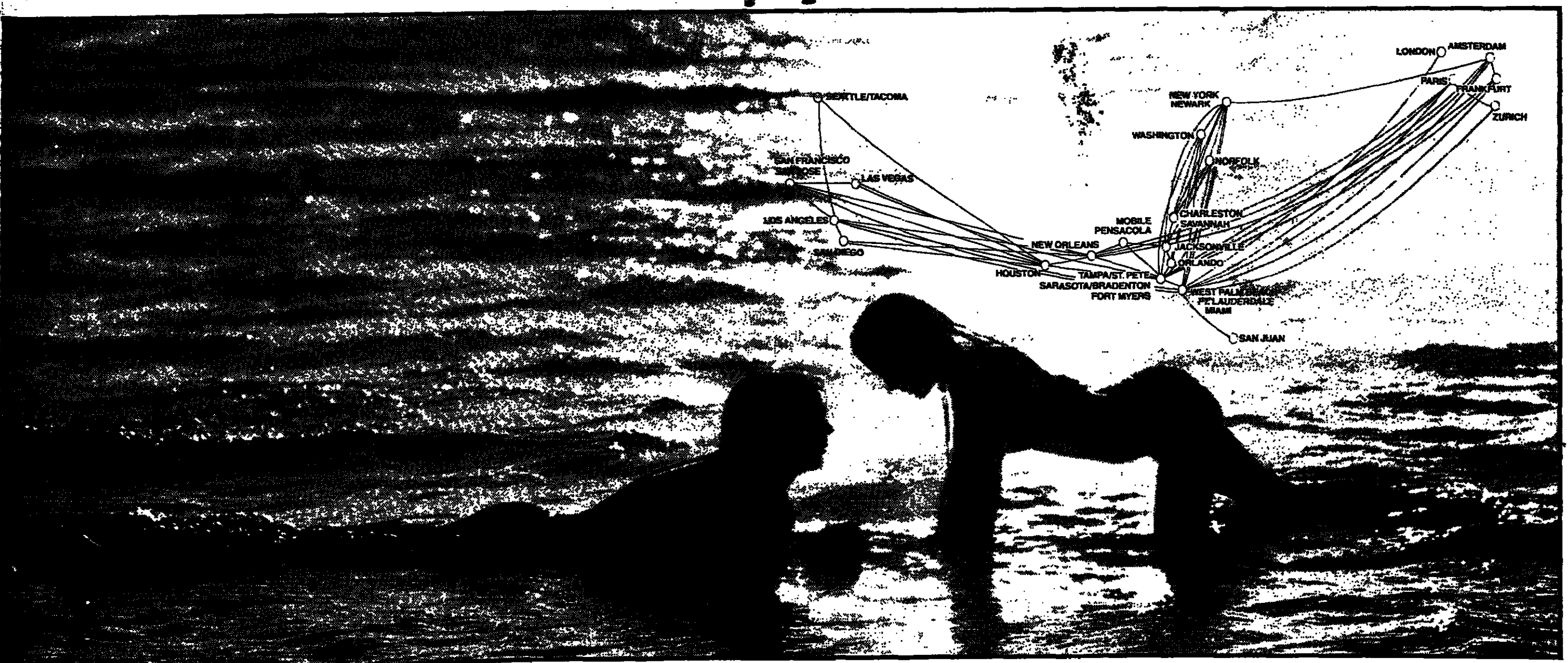
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Sen. Kennedy Announces

In late December of 1968, Sen. Edward Kennedy, then seeking to replace Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, as the Senate Democratic whip, paid a courtesy call on Sen. James Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sunflower County, Miss., and a supporter of Sen. Long. Chairman Eastland, the story goes, told the Massachusetts challenger: "Kennedy, I don't know what you're talking to me about. There ain't no vacancy."

Former Sen. Eastland did not attend Sen. Kennedy's formal announcement of his presidential candidacy in Boston yesterday morning. But Sen. Eastland's earlier observation was there, especially in the minds of many who saw Sen. Kennedy's performance on CBS-TV Reports last Sunday night. Even the fiercest Kennedy partisan would have to concede the inadequacy of the senator's answer to the interviewer's question, "Why do you want to be president?" "The reasons I would run are because I have great belief in this country, that is — there's more natural resources than any nation of the world, there's the greatest educated population in the world . . . and the greatest political system in the world; it just seems to me that this nation can cope and deal with the problem in a way it has done in the past." After several more rambling sentences, Mr. Kennedy concluded his statement about his potential presidency in this way: "And I would basically feel that it's imperative for the country to

either move forward, that it can't stand still or otherwise it moves backward." Forward, backward — at a time of seemingly permanent double-digit inflation and reappearing gasoline lines, automobile transmission analogies seem particularly inappropriate, not just inadequate.

So Sen. Kennedy's announcement speech is a significant political event. He is the candidate of change and the acknowledged leader in all public opinion polls. He has an obligation to tell us how he differs from President Carter on questions of inflation, energy and managing the economy. Mr. Kennedy must answer these questions among others: Who are the villains that Mr. Kennedy, as president, would bring to the bar of justice? Who are the victims of the federal government's indifference or interference that Mr. Kennedy, as president, would help first? What are the differences Mr. Kennedy has with President Carter concerning the direction and emphasis of this nation's foreign policy and national defense?

Action verbs will not do. Sen. Kennedy, as the consensus leader of a large pack and the principal challenger to an incumbent president, has both a special opportunity and a special obligation in his speeches this week to help set the national agenda and influence the national debate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cambodian Food Chain

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, a three-star humanitarian and the president of Notre Dame, finds something unacceptable in the United States' selling the Soviet Union 25 million tons of grain — even as Moscow refuses to see that its client, Vietnam, delivers food to starving Cambodians. Father Hesburgh is right. He has identified a moral disharmony. How can the United States ship huge amounts of grain to the well-fed Russians, who buy it not to avert starvation but simply to improve the national diet, when the Russians assure the killing of hundreds of thousands of people in Cambodia?

At the United Nations, the Soviet ambassador, defensively refusing to join the nations pledging aid to Cambodia, notes that his country has provided 159,000 tons of food on its own — to Vietnam's Cambodian puppets (and to Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia). Compare those numbers: 160 times as much food is going from the United States to the Soviet Union as is going from the Soviet Union to Cambodia.

The minimal daily ration estimated to be

necessary to avert widespread starvation in Cambodia is near 1,000 tons. That means that just from its U.S. supplies, the Soviet Union could provide Cambodia's full emergency ration for a year and still have more than 24.5 million tons left over. By dispatching to Cambodia only 1 to 2 percent of its U.S. grain, that is, Moscow could rescue a threatened people.

It is tricky to use food for political ends. One wants to be reasonably humane and reasonably consistent. But some things can be said. It is a bad idea to starve a nation to extinction. It is a necessary idea to weigh continued food deliveries to a well-fed country like the Soviet Union whose government is helping starve another people to death.

Americans should not treat food as a conventional political counter. Food means life. To sell it on a business-as-usual basis, to a country that is participating in a calculated food-denial policy of unprecedented cruelty, is to condone death.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Bolivia and U.S.

The traditional instability of Bolivian politics has shown itself once again. Last week's coup d'etat by Col. Alberto Natusch is, however, more important than many of the 200 other coups which preceded it in the century and a half of Bolivia's independent existence.

Unlike many, it has proved to be more than a mere palace revolution. In its tortured history, Bolivia has seen many instances of senior officers or civilians taking power almost as if by whim and encountering little or no resistance. But last week's action by a disgruntled and ambitious officer has provoked counterattacks and anger rather than passive indifference.

Washington expressed its displeasure at the action of Col. Natusch in attempting to abort democratic processes.

The attitudes emerging in Washington, in particular, are of increasing impatience with Latin American dictatorships. The White House and the State Department, which not so many years ago thought that the best guarantee for its interests in the region lay with authoritarian regimes of the right, are coming round quickly to policies of support for reformers.

Washington's attitude is the symbol of repudiation for military government and acceptance of reform in Latin America.

— From the Financial Times (London).

On the U.S. Presidency

One of Henry Kissinger's brooding themes of the moment is the abnormality of the last 20 years of the U.S. presidency. Bloodshed, blunders and corruptions have produced

over that period not one normal presidency as envisaged by the Founding Fathers; No president in two decades has served two full terms. There is no better prospect of normality in 1980 either.

On the Republican side, John Connally, may have won the hearts of Wall Street, but otherwise his candidacy is a foundering wreck.

Gerald Ford, significantly, has decided not to run. That makes Ronald Reagan — nearing 70 — the overwhelmingly likely GOP challenger. Reagan, uncharacteristically, has let it be known that he would not seek a second term. It is a grim background against which to view the struggles of President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Unfairly or not (and mostly unfairly) a majority of Americans think of Carter as a failed president. If re-election comes, there will be no lifting of the spirits.

But we have seen already and will increasingly witness in the next few months the terrible perils of a Kennedy candidacy. Already the U.S. media — and our own press, too — is littered with articles recalling a college cheat, the freshman fornicator, the Chappaquiddick coward, articles dwelling on the wife's alcoholism, the children's wildness. The hate — the sheer malevolence — the Kennedys have long stirred is not dead; it lives and will grow.

Kissinger is right. U.S. democracy, from the Congress to the White House, is in deep travail. Only Kennedy, perhaps, can ease that thrusting unease. But only Americans, by consistency and enthusiasm, can lead his efforts purpose.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1904

PARIS — Mlle. Combar, a telephone girl, found life, especially the life of a telephone girl, insupportable, and put an end to her career last Saturday in the cold waters of the Marne. The eight hours' daily enervating toll in the telephone office, the constant ringing of bells, calls and protests of subscribers, told so severely on her nervous system that she became a victim to physical and mental prostration. She had been in the telephone service for nine years, when, recently, she was compelled to leave it. Not finding any other employment, she left her mother's home last Saturday and was found drowned in the Marne on Sunday morning.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "A recent speech by Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Soviet Union, breathes threat and slaughter in the outburst of hate characteristic of Bolshevik anarchism. He talks of the terrific means of making war the Soviet Union would employ in a future great conflict. Since the Moscow oligarchy is its hand against every other government, it would be only natural that every other government should be arrayed in arms against it. But the astonishing thing about Soviet provocations is that they have been constantly tolerated with good-natured disdain."



Prague's Prestige Plummets

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Judge Antonin Kasper of the Prague Municipal Court has found a place in history alongside Josef Urvalek, a magistrate of the city's military tribunal. Although more than a quarter of a century separates their activities, they showed the same contempt for justice by condemning innocent persons after a trumped-up trial.

There is a difference, however: The trial of the "Slansky gang" (Slansky was a former secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party) in 1952 led to 11 hangings and three life terms, while that of the "Uhl and Havel group," leaders of the 1948 coup, led to the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, was concluded with prison "only" terms.

Nevertheless, it remains that 16 years after the rehabilitation of Slansky, there is no more respect for justice in the Czechoslovakia of today than there was in 1952.

Just as the trial of Slansky and 13 of his comrades was the biggest collective show trial of the Stalin era, that of Uhl, Havel and the others was the biggest show spectacle of the post-Stalin period. Just as in 1952, the defendants in Prague last month had no access to open and independent legal assistance (which has been afforded to the former Nazis, who went on trial the very same day in Cologne); just as in 1952, the defendants were accused of imaginary crimes, proven with fabricated evidence under the pretext of "subversive activities"; just as in 1952, the defendants were condemned by the press even before the trial opened. And just as in 1952, this trial had nothing to do with justice, but was intended to fulfill a political role.

What was missing this year was an American, like the alleged spy, Noel Field, who was arrested in 1949 and dragged out of his cell time after time to be a "witness" at a number of trials in Stalin's time. Yet, there was an attempt to make up for that by numerous references to "CIA funds" and a "fifth column in the pay of a foreign power."

Frank Kafka, the prophetic Czech writer, who is often referred to on this page in connection with the incongruities of Eastern Europe, warned in his 1920 work, "The Trial" of the kangaroo courts of 1952 and 1979, and of the citizen as a toy of the regime and its bureaucracy. However, if Kafka's Joseph K. is interrogated and finally condemned without ever knowing why, there is no Joseph K. in Prague these days. Everyone knows why this trial took place and why the inevitable verdict was what it was. The regime was forced to meet three challenges.

Hasty Trial

First, the authorities sought to dissuade Czechs and Slovaks from adhering to the Charter 77 concept and from supporting its struggle for human rights. Yet the verdict which followed a hasty, short and badly handled trial can be situated somewhere between the hopes of some of the fears of others and can be taken as evidence that the regime is not firm but very weak indeed.

Gustav Husak, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, is on record for having made two declarations that can be held against him. In 1970, just after coming to power, Mr. Husak promised that the "country would see no more trumped-up trials" like the one which sent him to jail in the 1950s. And in 1976, he said that "there is no opposition in Czechoslovakia." Yet this year, he fabricated up a trial to condemn the opposition.

The prestige of the Prague government has thus fallen to the low-

est of levels. A regime of this type cannot inspire fear, merely contempt.

But Prague had to face up to another challenge: It struck the most devastating blow against Eurocommunism since the invasion of August, 1968, just as the military intervention 11 years ago, which put an end to the Prague Spring, confirmed that "real Communism" and democracy were incompatible, the trial in Prague confirmed that a "veritable Marxist" regime cannot have a human face, cannot tolerate dissidence, political opposition and even less, pluralism.

In a single stroke, the Prague trial wiped out the main argument of the French Communist Party that despite everything, the results in Eastern Europe countries are "overall positive." And since all the Euro-

communist parties maintain this opinion of the Eastern European regimes, it is the entire body of Eurocommunist reflection and propaganda that has been struck down by the parody of justice in Prague. (This is of little concern to the Czechoslovak authorities who consider that Eurocommunism is a "parasite on the body of the revolutionary movement.")

The French Communist Party, according to its newspaper, L'Humanite, did all in its power to prevent the trial from taking place and showed its anger (and that of the other Eurocommunist parties) by calling the verdict "iniquitous." According to L'Humanite, "Socialism and democracy are inseparable." The trial in Prague, the capital of one of those nations whose "results are, overall, positive," has put the lie to that slogan.

Aimed at West

The verdict in Prague was aimed also at Western governments and Western public opinion. According to a political observer who has just returned from Prague, "The government there has improved upon Zbigniew Brzezinski's formula that East-West relations will long be based on a blend of cooperation and competition. Mr. Husak has added a dose of provocation: 'Prague is convinced, as is Moscow, that the West will soon forget the affair, just as it forgot the invasion of 1968, so as to further enjoy the advantages of détente.'

And for all those, such as the president of Italy, the French foreign minister, the U.S. State Department and Congress, as well as several parliaments in Europe, a number of Nobel Prize laureates, scientists, writers and artists, who intervened in favor of the defendants in Prague, the verdict exposed "detente with an inhuman face" as it is understood today in the East: Peaceful coexistence is a matter for the various police forces to consider, and not for the people of these nations; human rights stop at the Iron Curtain.

The verdict made very clear that Prague is not Helsinki and that Madrid, where the 35 nations which signed the Helsinki pact will meet next year, also will not be Helsinki.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In other words, the verdict in Prague — in the eyes of the Czechoslovak authorities, and of their friends in Moscow — is further proof that the West can do absolutely nothing to enforce adherence to the Helsinki accords, and that it cannot even give any useful support to those who risk their freedom and their future to defend the basic principles of human dignity.

Thus, all is not quiet on the Eastern front; something very new has cropped up.

The defendants last month, unlike those of the "Slansky gang" trial in 1952, made no confession. On the contrary, it was the Communist regime which confessed.

And the trial of the Prague regime has only begun.

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On U.S. Candidates Straws in the Wind

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — "At this point in time," as Richard Nixon used to say, the situation in the presidential election is "perfectly clear." All you have to do is read the papers and listen to the experts on radio and TV to know precisely who's ahead.

The latest Time Magazine poll shows that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's 33-point lead over President Carter in August has dropped to 10 points since the senator entered the race. It says the score among Democrats and independents now is 49 percent for Kennedy, 39 percent for Carter, and 12 percent undecided, presumably for the Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Football League.

On the other hand, as we say, the CBS-New York Times poll, taken about the same time, shows that Kennedy has a 54-20 lead over Carter, and with Mayor Jesse Byrne of Chicago at his side in Boston, is likely to do very well in Cook County, unless, of course, the switches again, and he does very badly in down-state Illinois.

Straw Votes

All this is clarified or at least modified by the straw votes in Florida and Iowa, which proves that wherever Democrats are gathered together, particularly at chicken dinners, the president is the overwhelming favorite and Kennedy seems to be wasting his time.

On the Republican side, everything is equally clear. Ronald Reagan is so far ahead in the polls that it seems a pity for John Connally to spend all that energy and money to catch him. On the other hand, a great many Republican leaders keep saying, off the record of course, that Reagan is really a fading Class B TV movie hero whose one-liners will last during the winter theater season, but won't bloom in the spring.

The competition among the other Republican candidates is a little more complicated. Howard Baker, the GOP leader in the Senate, George Bush of Texas out of Connecticut, and John Anderson of Illinois — probably the nicest man in the whole race — all have one thing in common.

They are suggesting that the over-the-hill gang of Reagan and Connally in the Republican Party won't do, that the GOP, like the NFL, Washington Redskins, needs to draft younger and more imaginative men who can get to the playoffs in the 1980s. This is not a popular notion in the Republican Party, which regards Baker, Bush and Anderson, not as serious presidential candidates, but as the best potential vice presidential team in many years.

Everybody Knew

Almost everybody in Washington knew what was going to happen when Baker announced in Washington that "I am a candidate for president of the United States." He was going to speak for the coming generation, for moderation, and world

sweep the other moderates from the race. He did precisely the opposite. He was almost more hawkish than Connally and Reagan in his announcement. He tied his campaign not to the bipartisan foreign policy which, with his help, put over the Panama Canal treaty, but to the feat of Carter's strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union. He was going to "stand tall" against the Soviet Union, he said, though he, rather short, and he painted a vivid picture of our country which promised to correct.

"America has lost its margin of error," he said. "Our superiority strategic arms used to give us a benefit of the doubt; but that superiority is gone. Our abundance energy used to give us the luxury time; but that abundance is gone. Our advantage in productivity used to give us a certainty in the dollar; but that advantage is gone. Our confidence in the future used to give us the freedom to leave; but that confidence is gone."

Ah, the pity of it all! However having expressed all these unhappy thoughts, Baker then went to Mr. with 50 reporters on his plane were encouraged to believe that was going to win, but he lost Bush, who went back to Texas before the vote, and Baker was left ahead of Reagan and Connally.

Nonsense

All this is important only if you try to make sense out of nonsense. Straw-polls are well named because straw blows away in the wind. A the popularity polls, while rarely accurate at the end of presidential election campaigns, are ten misleading and highly inaccurate at the beginning.

"At this point in time," to that silly and repetitious straw polls and chicken dinner straw votes may make news but do not make much sense. It is now a year before the final vote in presidential election of 1980.

A year before the last presidential election, Jimmy Carter was among the also-rans with less than 1 percent of the popularity vote. October of 1971, George McGovern ranked fourth among the Democratic candidates but was not in 1972, and even Hubert Humphrey won the Democratic nomination in 1968, though he finished fourth in the popularity polls a year before.

So in the next few days, there be formal "announcements" for presidency and a lot of hoopla the television screens, but in the facts on the cost of living, the struggles for security in world are likely to be decisive.

In conclusion, "at this point in time," nothing is "perfectly clear." We are going through a phony exercise in political psychological warfare, and it is depressing only if you take it seriously.

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Letters

Seoul's Economy

Apart from many other points one could make about details of the article by Jonathan Power on South Korea (IHT, Nov. 1) and without any intention of downplaying the importance of the various other factors responsible for the economic development of South Korea, one must strongly underline what is stated just in passing: The enormous inflow of foreign capital in the 1960s, "close to 30 percent of all investment."

Just imagine: If all developing countries today were to finance their investment in a South Korea, then current flows of foreign capital from all sources would have to double, supposedly including a doubling of development assistance. And this would still leave out the People's Republic of China, which is not included in World Bank and OECD statistics on which the calculation is based.

As current capital flows are distributed rather unevenly among recipient countries — in 1978, the five largest borrowers among non-OPEC developing countries accounted for 70 per cent in the international bond and Eurocurrency markets, for example — it is no surprise that South Korea stands not alone as a so-called success in economic development.

There are also the cases of Brazil and Mexico, Malaysia and the Philippines, etc. Capital and economic policies both play a role. But capital may well be the more important element. Its availability has certainly worked wonders under all kinds of policies. Just look at Israel.

GERHARD G. THIEBACH, Geneva.

Formula for LDCs

The praise of Stephen Rosenfeld (IHT, Oct. 30) regarding Sir W. Arthur Lewis' formula for raising the living standards of less developed countries (LDCs) — "A Tug at Bootstrap of the Third World" — is very laudable.

Surely, emphasizing the importance of agriculture, deglamorizing industrialization and upholding trading among themselves would give a shot in the arm of the LDCs. But, can it possibly be achieved when it goes against the interests of the multinationals as far as agricultural commodities are concerned? Can they improve their miserable budgets with agriculture when the Soviet Union, the United States and other developed countries use every possible means to encourage the LDCs' governments to continue an ever ending competition for the buying of armaments that those poor nations really do not need?

Mr. Rosenfeld is either very naive or he wants to make a lot of people think that Sir Arthur's formula can really be put into practice.

YUSTE MENZIES, Madrid.

EEC and Antitrust

The article headlined "EEC Plans Antitrust Crackdown on State-Owned Companies" (IHT, Oct. 25) might give the impression that the EEC Commission wishes to restrict the activities of the public sector. Our aim is in fact only to obtain greater transparency, with a view to ensuring that member states should not discriminate between public and private enterprise in granting aid to industry.

Far from reducing the importance of the public sector, one result of the action could well be to help public undertakings to obtain their financing on the same lines as the private sector, avoiding recourse to costly borrowing. No investigation of public companies is at present under way.

W. SCHLEDER, Director General of Competition, European Communities.

View of SALT-2

Leslie Gelb undoubtedly intended to adduce an argument in favor of ratification by the Senate of SALT-2 (IHT, Oct. 17).

To me, it seems to have the opposite result. If, as he tells us, the Belgian foreign minister and other anonymous "West Europeans" consider nonratification of the treaty "counterproductive," — read and Russian — it can only be because it would deprive them of an advantage. Given our adversary relation-

ship, any advantage to the Soviet Union is a setback for the United States.

Mr. Gelb should also explain alleged demand of Western Europe that the United States "must have strong defense and must make continuing diplomatic effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union." But the strengthening Western defenses is precisely what is worsening relations with Moscow!

Furthermore, those "statesmen" must be excessively naive if they ally believe that being kind to Krenlin has the slightest influence on the hardboiled members of Politburo, as well as obscure if it does not realize its grand design. It is world hegemony, as the Chinese former allies, keep warning. Why otherwise would it be devoted scarce resources to increasing military superiority over a NA that has done nothing but reduce armaments for the last seven years since Nixon's famous detente?

Failure to "confront" the Soviet Union at long last would prove Western Europe is already "fired" to a dangerous degree. We hope we can still reverse the process.

F.C. NANCY, Pollensa, Mallorca.

Pope's Trip

Your contributor Conor O'Brien, writing on the pope's trip to Ireland and the United States has missed the point. The main objective of the papal travels is pastoral.

Mr. O'Brien appears to imagine that the pope's trip was of political nature, whereas the political content of it was really only by the way.

GABRIEL J. BYRN, Dublin.

Cardinals in Discord on Secrecy

Vatican Said to Put Deficit Near \$18 Million a Year

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 7 — The Vatican's financial deficit is close to \$18 million a year, a senior cardinal said yesterday after a financial report presented at the meeting of the College of Cardinals in session.

Cardinal Vagnoni, however, said the report showed only a small amount of deficit not previously shared with the other 15 members of the college. He said the deficit was not as large as the death of Pope Paul VI. It was an indication that the Vatican was something less than the "knowledge" of which Pope Paul VI had spoken Monday in the meeting of the college. The report itself was not made public, but full secrecy was reimposed.

Secrecy Discord

Agreements had developed among the cardinals on the secrecy surrounding the report, but the report itself was not made public, but full secrecy was reimposed.

Cardinal John Joseph Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, a close confidant of the pope, reportedly said on Monday that all secrets were open. But the only agreement reached in what was described as a 45-minute debate, was that the text of the pope's remarks.

That was made public yesterday, but the long-awaited accounting of Vatican finances was not reported until only a half hour later. It was presented at the session by Cardinals Egon Ziegler, president of the Council of Economic Affairs of the Vatican, and Giuseppe Caprio, secretary of the Administration of the Apostolic See.

A senior cardinal who spoke in general terms did so, but only to discourage

These Allow Visit

India by Tibetans

DELHI, Nov. 7 (AP) — The Indian government has allowed eight Tibetans to visit relatives living in exile in India. It was reported yesterday. It was reported that the Chinese government had permitted the visits.

A group, which arrived with, included two grandchildren — a man and woman in their 30s — and a great-grandchild, then Dolma "Mary" Taring, of the book, "Daughter of the Spoken Word."

more exaggerated reports of the Vatican's financial condition. Earlier estimates of the annual deficit had run as high as \$24 million. Cardinal Vagnoni is on record as forecasting an annual deficit of \$36 million by 1981.

No accurate overall budget figure has been released by the Vatican, but estimates are that the deficit is equal roughly to one-third of the budget. The deficit is covered in large part by offerings from dioceses around the world, according to a source here.

The secrecy on Vatican finance contrasts with the growing practice among the dioceses of the world to make full public financial disclosure.

Cardinal Timothy Manning, archbishop of Los Angeles, said yesterday that all of the corporations of his archdiocese are audited and that the audits are published in the archdiocesan newspaper. Cardinal Basil Hume, archbishop of Westminster and primate of England, routinely makes public the balance sheet of his archdiocese, and at least three other British dioceses do the same.

Embarrassing Question

There were indications yesterday that a debate followed the presentation of the financial report and another report dealing with the church in modern culture. The Rev. Romeo Panciroli, Vatican press officer, said that about 15 cardinals spoke in an hour-long general debate.

The secrecy question seemed an embarrassment to many of the cardinals when they were questioned in the courtyard alongside St. Peter's Basilica as they emerged from the morning session.

"It's a lovely day," Cardinal John Francis Dearden, archbishop of Detroit and past president of the U.S. Conference of Bishops, said when asked about the information situation.

"All of the information will come from the Vatican press office," Cardinal Krol said, declining to comment on the reports that he had lost a move to open the meetings.

North American and Western European cardinals, under pressure to increase support of the Vatican, have indicated strong support for public disclosure of the Vatican's financial condition.

The meetings will continue Wednesday in separate language groups. A sixth language group, German, was added yesterday to English, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. The meeting of the cardinals is due to adjourn tomorrow or Friday.

— LOUIS B. FLEMING
© Los Angeles Times



RIVALS UNITED — Political rivals Franz Josef Strauss (left) and Helmut Kohl meet in Bonn Thursday to plan the opposition strategy for next year's elections. Mr. Strauss, leader of Christian Social Union, defeated Mr. Kohl, leader of Christian Democratic Union, in a vote in July to decide who would run against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

S. Africa Tests Discount Recent Nuclear Explosion

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 7 (WP) — Tests for radioactive fallout by the South African Atomic Energy Board have produced no evidence of a recent atmospheric nuclear test, according to a U.S. intelligence satellite has suggested, a South African minister said last night.

A report from the board, which detailed its atmospheric testing procedures, said the tests concluded that it was "extremely unlikely" that a nuclear explosion had taken place. The report was conveyed today to all ambassadors of other states in South Africa, the minister said.

Mr. de Klerk offered no explanation why the board waited 12 days before releasing its report. The U.S. government confirmed on Oct. 25 that it was investigating the possibility that a nuclear explosion took place Sept. 22 in an area that includes South Africa.

Pretoria immediately responded by denying that it had set off a nuclear device. Nevertheless, there have been calls at the United Nations for more information about South Africa's nuclear intentions as a result of the incident.

The report released yesterday said that the board has been making regular measurements of radioactive fallout over South Africa since 1965, with samples from a site near Cape Town and from its nuclear research complex at Peinadaba near Pretoria.

"Samples collected up to the 22d of October in both Cape Town and Peinadaba and subsequently analyzed show no trace of fresh fission products whatsoever," the report said. "In the absence of this tell-tale evidence it is considered most unlikely that an atmospheric nuclear test has recently been conducted in this region."

French Nuclear Fueling

VALENCE, France, Nov. 7 (AP) — The fueling of a controversial nuclear power reactor at Tricastin went ahead today despite a strike, the state-owned electricity authority said. The fueling, which started yesterday, will take two weeks.

Navarre Identity Problem May Add to Basque Issue

By James M. Markham

PAMPLONA, Spain (NYT) — In the combustible Basque region, the province of Navarre could be the tinderbox. On Oct. 25, voters in the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Alava and Vizcaya approved the formation of a new Basque government, which will begin to assume control over education, broadcasting, some taxes and the police.

But the 510,000 people of what was once the kingdom of Navarre were not involved in the referendum and must still decide whether they are to be Basque, Navarrese or something else.

"I feel myself to be wholly Navarrese, and, at the same time, profoundly Basque," said Carlos Garaicoetxea, a centrist who is expected to be the first president of the Basque government, but who could not vote since he is a native of Pamplona.

Jaime Ignacio del Burgo, president of Navarre's provincial administration, said: "The difference between Garaicoetxea and me is that while he is starting to put together a government, I am already running one. Navarre has a standard of efficiency that is very high. This is our great secret of success."

Basque Nation: In the vision of Basque nationalists, the Basque nation, or Euzkadi, consists of the four heavily Basque provinces of northern Spain and a county of southern France. Navarre has only a fifth of the population of the Spanish Basque zone, but its 4,000 square miles are more than half its potential territory.

Mr. Del Burgo, a supporter of Premier Adolfo Suarez, advocates keeping Navarre out of the Basque entity that is coming into being and favors expanding the tax and home-rule privileges that the province has had since 1841.

The question of Navarre's identity has made it a battleground in the past, and the last four years of open politics have radicalized the electorate. To the right of the government party is the Union of the People of Navarre, which opposes what it calls the "annexation" of the prosperous and fertile province by the new Basque government.

"Navarre will be the next target of the terrorist organization ETA," said Jesus Aizpuru, a rightist leader and wealthy industrialist, who like others has a lot to lose by integration. "But I am not afraid that we will become another Ulster. Obviously, we do not have machine guns to use against ETA, but if it came to the point where we needed them, the Spanish Army would have to defend us."

But ETA — the initials stand for the Basque words meaning Basque nation and freedom — has already struck repeatedly in Navarre,

though not as often as in Guipuzcoa or Vizcaya. The separatist above-ground political arm, Herri Batasuna, ran strongly in municipal balloting last April and in the vote for Navarre's 70-member Parliament, where it finished fourth.

"We don't accept the definition of the Basque country by votes or balloting," said Inaki Aldecoa, a Herri Batasuna leader, speaking at party headquarters in Pamplona's old quarter. "Euzkadi is a nation that has rights that cannot be forfeited or decided by voting."

The statute negotiated this summer between Premier Suarez and Mr. Garaicoetxea, leader of the centrist Basque Nationalist Party, envisions the possible inclusion of Navarre in the Basque region through a complicated series of steps, among them a referendum here.

The referendum must first be approved by Navarre's unique provincial Parliament, which has a Socialist president. The Socialists, who once appeared inclined to integration, are now tilting in the other direction.

Endemic Violence

One reason for what some sense is a shift of opinion away from integration is the spectacle of endemic violence in such Basque cities as Bilbao and San Sebastian, a flight of capital and capitalists, a crisis in the heavy industries of Vizcaya and, as a result, rising unemployment in

the three provinces that will shortly form the new region. "I would like to see a referendum in Navarre tomorrow," said Angel Lasuncion Goni, a government member of the Navarre Parliament, "and 80 or 90 percent of the people would vote no."

Opinion polls suggest that the vote would be closer, with the northern part of Navarre, which nestles in the foothills of the Pyrenees, largely favoring integration and the south, where little Basque is spoken, opposing it. The verdict, most agree, will depend on how successfully Mr. Garaicoetxea and his new Basque government come to grips with the ETA and an economic crisis.

Of £2.7 Million in Foreign-Language Broadcasting

U.K. Pressured to Reject Cuts for BBC

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT) — The government's proposed plan to cut £2.7 million from the British Broadcasting Corporation's £45-million foreign-broadcast budget is encountering ever stronger opposition — from the BBC and from a growing number of Conservative members of Parliament.

First 100, and now about 130 members, the majority of them Conservatives, have signed a motion condemning the cuts, which BBC Chairman Sir Michael Swann has said would "wipe out Britain as an external broadcaster to be taken seriously."

Led by Julian Critchley, the Parliament members are trying to persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet to withdraw or amend the proposal. Some are confident that a face-saving announcement that would in effect eliminate the cuts will come soon.

The proposed cuts are for programming in French (to France and

Africa), Italian, Greek, Turkish, Maltese, Burmese and Spanish (to Spain but not Latin America). The BBC would be left providing 31 language services compared to 60 from the United States and 85 from the Soviet Union. Weekly broadcasting hours would be cut from 711 to 627, affecting five million regular listeners in Europe.

Sir Michael has said that the cuts would put Britain on a par with Egypt and behind Albania and North Korea in the world broadcasting league. It is the prospect of such a loss of image that has angered parliamentarians.

The BBC has feared that Mrs. Thatcher might be unable to back down for fear of damaging government credibility after dramatic public-spending cuts that were announced last week. Included was the £2.7-million cut in the subsidy the Foreign Office provides for BBC foreign-language broadcasts.

The basic English-language service worldwide would not be affected, although Sir Michael has said that because the cuts would change the nature of external services, they eventually would undermine the world service's reputation and quality.

The government has argued that the £2.7 million has already been reduced from £4 million.

But critics say that £2.7 million is a pittance (one newspaper calculated it to be worth a mile and a half of roadway) and that the plan is "extremely short-sighted" — especially now, the BBC points out, when Britain needs maximum cooperation from its EEC and NATO partners.

Derek Ezra, chairman of the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board, said in a letter to The Guardian today

that "at a time when a positive trade balance is more important than ever to Britain, it seems ill-advised to cut out broadcasting in a number of key European languages," because it is "an invaluable medium for explaining industrial and technical developments in Britain and drawing attention to trading opportunities."

There is almost certainly a House of Commons majority against the cuts, but the more it becomes a political issue, the more Conservatives may have to buy the party line. The BBC hopes the cuts will be seen as a nonpartisan issue so that Conservatives could vote freely against them.

Arab News Media Cut Cairo Links

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Representatives of 16 Arab news agencies decided at a meeting in Kuwait last night to cancel all agreements with Egypt's Middle East News Agency as part of Arab sanctions against the regime of President Anwar Sadat, sources said today.

The conferees, members of the Beirut-based Federation of Arab News Agencies, came from Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Mauritania, Eritrea and the Palestine Liberation Organizations (PLO).

The decision was taken by the organization's general assembly following a recommendation issued in May by the general secretariat of the federation and calling for a boycott of the Egyptian news agency on charges of spreading "Zionist propaganda" after Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1978 and the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

New times need new solutions.

As the environment that surrounds us changes, problems that were once theoretical, start to become real. And naturally, this makes all of us take a fresh and more critical view of this environment. One way this shows itself is in a growing concern for quality rather than mere quantity. Another, is in the growth of individualism that no longer finds satisfaction with mass produced solutions.

In the world of cars, this is reflected in the way people's dreams of the ideal car are now changing. The quest for prestige and status are no longer so dominant. Instead, the individualist is looking for a better car, rather than just a longer and wider one.

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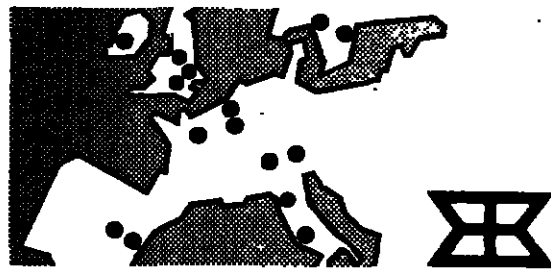
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	Low	Down	Ch/Inv	Inv	P/E	Low	High	Low	Quart	Cost
177%	72%	NIKE	30	14.1	21	12%	14%	14%	14%	
178%	12%	Niagara	1.44	12.6	343	12%	14%	14%	14%	
179%	30%	NIKE	0.80	12.6	343	12%	14%	14%	14%	
180%	30%	NIKE	0.80	12.6	343	12%	14%	14%	14%	
181%	30%	NIKE	0.80	12.6	343	12%	14%	14%	14%	
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224%	30%</									

Booms
Solve
Problems

Dollar Off Sharply; Gold Rises \$11.50

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold rose \$11.50 an ounce today to \$395.25 and the dollar weakened sharply against all major currencies except the yen and the mark.

Gold finished in London at \$394.50-396, bid and asked, up from \$394.75 at the opening and \$383.75 late yesterday.

The dollar soared in Tokyo earlier today, however, rising to 240.15 yen at the end of a hectic session from 237.075 yen yesterday.

Japan Moves

Bank of Japan Governor Teiichi Moriguchi said that the central bank will continue its aggressive market intervention to support the yen and added Japanese monetary authorities may take measures to support the yen, depending on future developments on the market.

He blamed the turmoil in Iran and the resulting uncertain energy prospects for oil-poor Japan for the yen's decline.

Eurodollar bond prices fell about a half-point, also due to the uncertainty from the Iranian situation, dealers said. Consequently, some bond holdings were being liquidated but the volume of selling did not appear to be large, they added.

In New York, bond prices resumed their slide after a full day of yesterday's, election-day session. Some actively traded Treasury bonds fell as much as 24/32 of a point.

With buying pressure for sterling unabated, by late afternoon, the pound already had pushed to \$2.1090 from \$2.0725 yesterday.

A second positive factor for sterling, almost entirely overshadowed by the Iranian situation, was the continued strength of sterling interbank lending rates. Late in the day, three-month rates were at 15 7/16 percent, well above the 15 percent clearing-bank base, or best-lending, rates.

The dollar, meanwhile, slipped to 1.7860 Deutsche marks from 1.7965, to 1.6325 Swiss francs from 1.6522, to 4.1925 French francs from 4.2127 and to \$Can. 1.1825 from \$Can. 1.1847.

Prices Surge in Distillate Spot Market

OTTERDAM, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — Prices for all oil products on Rotterdam's spot markets rose sharply today and spot crude oil firmed in response to the situation in Iran.

European users, continuing to \$ up on oil products, paid up to \$ 5 per metric ton, FOB Rotterdam, today for gas oil in heating. Sources said the products were witnessed almost hourly rises. Three days ago gas oil for \$355 per metric ton. The buyers were said to be West German distributors, but numerous traders and professional dealers in the market as well.

The crude market, Arab light, marker crude, was quoted in London at \$39 per barrel or tending and from yesterday's range of \$38 and \$39.

The Iranian situation was considered "very dangerous," not so much the U.S. oil and product supply but for the stability of the OPEC pricing structure, one commented. The uncertainty aggravating the usual speculation-taking that was having greatest impact on the product.

Analysts noted the fear was not Tehran might cut off oil supply to the United States, Iranian presumably would be shipped where, freeing other oil for the market. The price was, they said, that all Iranian shipments would end, quickly throwing global oil and demand out of balance.

Refineries, West German-grade line was being offered at \$400 a ton, up from \$375 on Friday. A lot of naphtha meanwhile was bid at \$362 on today compared \$347 three days earlier.

U.S. oil company demand was a factor behind the upward price movement. One trader also noted that the "few big independent dealers in Rotterdam" with oil supplies of gasoline were "going off on sales" as prices continued to firm.

GATT Panel Clears Way For Accession by Mexico

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (NYT) — The way was cleared here yesterday for Mexico to become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 84-nation organization that sets the rules for the conduct of world commerce.

The GATT Council of Permanent Representatives approved an accord setting out the terms for Mexico's accession to GATT as a full member state.

The terms were drafted in agreement with a Mexican negotiating team by a special working group established by the GATT council last January following the receipt of Mexico's membership application.

The accord is embodied in a protocol that remains to be formally accepted by the Mexican government and ratified by two-thirds of the GATT member states.

But before the final stage is reached, Mexico must complete the negotiations it had been conducting with member states on the exchange of tariff rates that are part of the procedure of admission of new members.

Sergio Delgado, the Mexican representative, told the council that the tariff negotiations should be completed soon. Trade sources said that only some details in Mexico's negotiations with the Common Market were outstanding.

The United States, which has long favored Mexico's entry into GATT, completed its individual negotiations with Mexico in the Tokyo Round talks on the lowering of trade barriers that were completed here under GATT auspices last summer.

Mr. Delgado stressed at the GATT council session that the Mexican government must complete consultations with national industrial, trade and other bodies on the terms of Mexico's accession to GATT before giving its final approval.

The terms take into account Mexico's situation as a developing country. This was welcomed by the GATT council as proof that the poorer nations can find an accommodation in an organization that was once viewed as a club for the rich.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
Most currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Company	1978	1979
Hitachi Heavy Ind.		
Revenue	307,778	316,973
Profit	4,378 loss	1,625
% Share		1.29

United States

Company	1978	1979
Grumman		
Revenue	351.7	339.1
Profit	5.66	3.34
% Share	0.60	0.41

United States

Company	1978	1979
Grumman		
Revenue	1,060	1,120
Profit	12.49	15.99
% Share	1.40	1.96

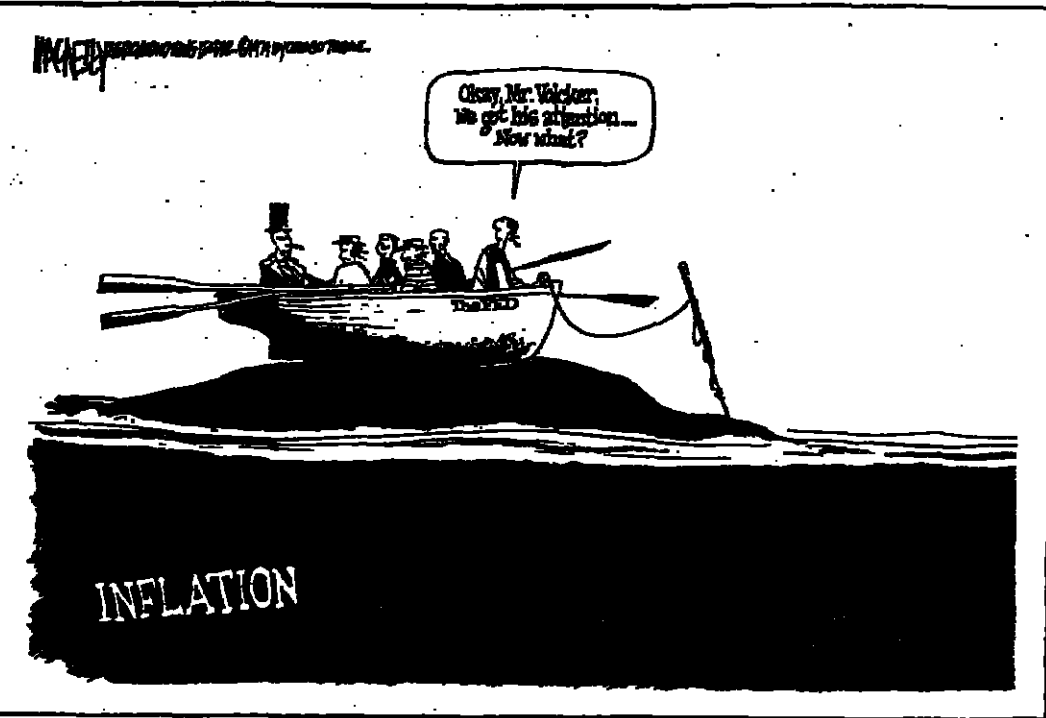
A Correction

Earnings that appeared in the IHT Nov. 6 under the name of Coca Cola were incorrect. These are the correct figures:

Company	1978	1979
Coca Cola		
Revenue	1,330	3,260
Profit	122.17	107.24
% Share	0.99	0.87

United States

Company	1978	1979
Coca Cola		
Revenue	3,710	3,260
Profit	330.98	292.15
% Share	2.68	2.37



Economic News Analysis 'Volcker Era' Fraught With Uncertainty

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Most of the criticism of the Federal Reserve's new monetary system has been muted, while the ladies — especially from abroad — have been extravagant. Thus, on balance, the monetary policy of what has already come to be known as "the Volcker era" has met with praise, even though it has produced chaotic effects in financial markets, and the end result of "the Volcker era" is far from clear.

In general, those approving of the Fed's unprecedented actions on Oct. 6 see them as necessary to control inflation, stabilize the dollar in foreign exchange markets, and put a brake on excessive bank-credit extension.

The pro-Volcker view is that, for too long, the United States has been conducting what essentially was an easy-money policy, disguised somewhat by high interest rates. Because no one was doing anything to control inflation, both business and consumers had the right to expect prices to continue to go up. That being the case, why not borrow money — even at higher rates — and pay it back later in even cheaper dollars?

"For the United States," former Ford administration economist Alan Greenspan told a congressional committee, "there is little leeway for policy maneuvering in the monetary area... the problems reflect earlier inflationary pressures. Unless and until we can reverse them, a restoration of balance in our economy will remain elusive."

Liberal Fears

Down deep, liberal economists feared the consequences of the Fed's new policy on the economy. But the better known among them kept mostly silent. Lesser-known figures have not. Professor Leonard Rapping of the University of Massachusetts, in a letter to the New York Times (Oct. 28), said:

"Regrettably, our central bank has only the equivalent of nuclear weapons in its arsenal for controlling inflation." In the same edition, Edward Ross, senior consultant for Venture Development of Wellesley, Mass., noted the "fallacy" holding that "good old-fashioned recessions" will cure inflation. The downturns of 1958, 1970, 1974, and 1979 (and that is all of them in the past 25 years) were accompanied by sharp increases, not decreases, in the rate of inflation, he points out.

The veteran economist Leon Keyserling, chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, makes similar points in a new study of events over the past 60 years. He warns that money crunches inspired by the Fed produce "economic stagnation and recession," rather than recovery.

Privately, both Treasury Secretary William Miller and Economic Council Chairman Charles Schultz initially opposed the Fed's new emphasis on money-supply targets (although willing to see monetary policy made tougher by more traditional means).

Critics Rising

But the play was out of their hands. Having failed to evolve any national economic policy themselves, Mr. Carter's advisers abdicated leadership to Mr. Volcker. Any public disagreement with the Fed, they feared, could have precipitated an immediate worldwide financial crash, starting with a panic flight from the dollar.

But the intimidation will wear off. The critics will become more articulate. Already there are signs that the political urgencies are persuading Cabinet members to voice some doubts.

The Fed's own credibility, in passing, received a major blow from two mistakes in counting the money supply in two consecutive weeks ending Oct. 3 and 10. In that period, the Fed published reports on the money supply that were off by \$3.8 billion.

The Fed says that its operations were unaffected by these monumental goofs. But it is enough to make one wonder about any policy so heavily dependent on a single indicator of what is going on in a complex economy.

The test for Fed policy ought to center on whether it brings inflation under control, and at what cost.

Survey Finds Borrowing Plans Cooled

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — Demand for the commercial and industrial loans provided by banks continues to ease, but there is evidence that the Federal Reserve Board's new monetary policy is already tempering corporate borrowing intentions.

This evidence has emerged from the findings of the latest poll of 400 chief financial officers by Robert Albertson, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham. Mr. Albertson surveys the corporate money men at six-month intervals.

This time, the officers had his questionnaire the first business day after the Fed's Oct. 6 policy changes that raised interest rates, imposed more reserve requirements on banks and switched the Fed's focus toward tighter control of money availability.

As it happened, all this combined to yield the analyst a decidedly split response as about 200 survey results were being received mid-October.

Strong First Half

"The early results indicated excessively strong first half 1980 borrowing intentions," he says. "These were received from those responding in the first week after the Federal Reserve's package." Among the first 100 corporations responding that week, 59 said they expected to increase their borrowings in next year's first half and only 18 expected to reduce them, for a rather hefty net increase of 41.

But there was a complete reversal in the next week's responses. "Only a net 12 percent of these expected to increase their borrowings," says Mr. Albertson. By the time these executives replied, they had been able to digest a sharp increase in the prime, or minimum, lending rate of banks and large declines in the stock and bond markets.

"Assuming that the second week respondents had more fully analyzed the events impacting the credit markets," Mr. Albertson says, "the net 12 percent is probably more representative of the future trend for business credit demand."

"This might best be extrapolated as a 5 to 10 percent year-over-year gain for commercial and industrial loans during the first half of 1980, not much higher than current levels. It's reasonable to conclude first half business loan growth will be moderate, at best, and that the reaction of chief financial officers was consistent with the Fed's intentions."

Mr. Albertson has little doubt that the largest companies — he samples 400 of the largest 1,000 — can scale back their borrowing plans, as indicated, and he believes that this may well make a business borrowing panic unlikely over the next few months. "The only question mark is the middle-market [medium-sized] corporation," he says. "Demand in this sector could still provide a tight-credit situation."

The Smith Barney surveys, conducted twice a year over the past four years, are intended as a gauge of corporate borrowing sentiment rather than as a hard-and-fast compilation of future loan demand.

The survey also indicates that among businesses planning to expand their bank borrowings, 40 percent expect a peak in loan demand in the third quarter of 1980, another 25 percent do not foresee a peak until late 1981 and 35 percent do not expect any slackening until after 1981.

The survey also indicated that the changes in Fed policy have not materially affected corporate plans to arrange long-term financing, even though some companies said current interest rates have had a restraining effect on their timing.

Swiss Narrowed Surplus in 1978

ZURICH, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's balance of payments surplus narrowed in 1978 to approximately 7.87 billion Swiss francs from 8.27 billion francs in 1977, the Swiss National Bank said today in a report on the banking system for 1978.

It also said net capital exports of banks rose to 532 million francs from 396 million francs in 1977; official monetary reserves of the central bank and government, excluding swaps, rose to 5.83 billion francs from 4.93 billion francs; and net capital exports of the non-banking sector eased to 1.51 billion francs from 2.95 billion francs.

The 1978 balance sheet total of the 551 banks and financial societies in Switzerland rose 7.8 percent to 398.5 billion francs after weakening during the two prior years. This was largely due to growth in the big banks foreign business, as their balances rose by 10.1 percent, up from 6.3 percent in 1977.

French Budget Deficit

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — The French government today said it approved a supplementary 1979 budget which brings the year's deficit to 34.8 billion francs (about \$8.3 billion), or less than 2 percent of the country's gross domestic product, up from an initial forecast of a 15.8-billion-franc shortfall. The increase covers a series of additional credits for economic support and social measures announced during the year, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Patrick Vauder Elst has been appointed Managing Director of Marine Midland Limited.

Mr. Vauder Elst was formerly Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Intercontinental Bank S.A., Paris.

Chase Raises Prime to 15 1/2% Dow Index Sets New 1979 Low

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Breset by events in Iran and a rise by Chase Manhattan Bank in its prime lending rate, prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply today in active trading.

Analysis said the lack of clear information about the flow of oil from Iranian ports and the safety of hostages held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran kept prices under pressure.

Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime lending rate a quarter point to a record 15 1/2 percent from the industry-wide 15 1/4 percent, possibly signaling another round of interest rate increases. The move was not followed by any other banks.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., criticized Chase Manhattan's move, saying it goes against prevailing attitude. He cited the action last week by Citibank which refrained from raising its prime although its formula called for an increase.

Rep. Reuss said the increase "is particularly disturbing in view of the decline of the federal funds rate," which dropped from an average of 15.6 percent last week to 13.6 percent on Monday and 14.6 percent yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 9.81 to 796.67, its lowest level since late December, 1978, and declines paced advances 1,267 to 2,74 as volume expanded to 30.83 million shares from yesterday's light when some banks were closed for Election Day.

After the market closed, the Treasury said its auction of \$2 billion of 167-day cash management bills resulted in an average effective yield of 12.583 percent with a range of 12.535 to 12.65 percent.

Glamorous and blue chips lost ground.

Amex Inc. lost 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. It expects its planned acquisition of Rosario Resources may not take place before mid-January. Rosario lost 1/2.

Volume leader general public utilities lost 3/4 to 7 1/2. A block of 247,000 shares traded at 7 1/2 and another of 30,000 at 7 1/4.

U.S. Steel, second most-active place, fell 1/4 to 19 1/4 after hitting a new low for the year of 19. A block of 250,000 shares moved at 19.

Asphalt Oil was a standout, climbing five to 38 1/2. It raised its quarterly dividend to 55 cents from 50. Its directors also authorized the company to buy up to 5 million common shares in exchange for new preferred stock and debentures.

Columbia Pictures added 1/4. The company said Kirk Kerkorian, holder of about 25 percent of the company's shares, has indicated he would be willing to consider favorably a tender offer for 51 percent of Columbia's outstanding shares.

Miller: Salvaging Chrysler Saves U.S. \$2.75 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — Chrysler Finance Corp., the automaker's profitable finance unit, will have to be carefully considered because that unit is Chrysler's main market penetration asset. He said the finance holding could be sold with conditions that would guarantee that it remain completely accessible to Chrysler.

He said at this point there is not enough legislative time to consider every detail of the company's management and production operations. But he said that if the legislation is not passed this year there probably would not be a chance to consider it next year since the company would likely go under.

Mr. Miller painted a gloomy picture on the effects of a possible Chrysler bankruptcy.

He said the administration has estimated that the federal cost of a bankruptcy would be at least \$2.75 billion in 1980 and 1981 to cover loss of revenues, unemployment claims, welfare costs and other incidental costs.

Damage to Midwest

Furthermore, Mr. Miller said, the economies of some Midwestern localities — particularly the state of Michigan and Detroit — would be seriously damaged by a failure.

Mr. Miller also said that a Chrysler failure would have "important, negative effects" on the United States' trade balance — possibly as much as \$2 billion by the end of 1981.

Before Mr. Miller spoke, Senate Finance Committee Russell Long, D-La., said the government's loan guarantee program must include an employee stock-ownership plan in order to win his support.

Mr. Miller responded that the administration does not favor such a plan because "to do so would infringe on the collective bargaining process, among other things."

No Windfalls

"At the moment, I've not decided whether financial aid should be given," Sen. Long said, but added Congress "should not go along [with] providing a windfall benefit for that corporation's shareholders."

"We should require that Chrysler provide an employee stock-ownership plan," he said, telling the subcommittee such a program was not inflationary.

"When the government comes up asking for taxpayers' money... they've got to have employees in on the deal," he said.

House Banking Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., has said he opposes President Carter's loan guarantee plan, but will not try to block the legislation from reaching the full House.

Rep. Reuss said any government aid for the firm should be tied to its production of highly fuel-efficient cars, mass transit buses and rail vehicles.

By Fed's Policy Shift Survey Finds Borrowing Plans Cooled

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CALL YOUR BOSS IN BOSTON AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Doing business by phone is smart. You can tell your boss what's happening when it's happening. And you won't have to wait a day to come to a meeting of the minds.

But before you place that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your boss to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge or all.

Now, call your boss. And when you tell him how you did it, he'll think you're smart.

Bell System

*No U.S. credit card call, from Germany or Portugal

Mr. Patrick Vauder Elst has been appointed Managing Director of Marine Midland Limited.

Mr. Vauder Elst was formerly Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Intercontinental Bank S.A., Paris.

ADVERTISING

TOSHIBA CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for March 31, 1979 of Toshiba Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at:

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.,
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Kao-Associatie N.V.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, October 25th, 1979.

هکتار اعن الاصل

[illegible]

Copper					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	93.40	94.00	93.15	94.50	+1.1

Jan	94.50	94.50	94.60	94.70	+1.0
Mar	94.30	95.20	94.00	95.00	+0.7
May	94.20	95.80	94.65	95.90	+0.4

Sales Tues. 30,293. Total open interest Tues. 182,549, up 2,204	Est. sales 8,535; sales Tues. 6,169. Total open interest Tues. 27,025, up 252 from Mon.	30,000. New York Futures	Est. 10,000; sales Tues. 5,341. Total open interest Tues. 147,334, off 9
--	--	--	---

Total open interest Tues. 147,334, off 9 from Mon.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

Dec	204.00	204.50	204.00	204.50	-	AO
Sales Tues. 7,601.						

SHELL EGGS						
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.						
Nov	56.10	56.50	55.50	55.90	-	.30
				18.50		.00
COCOA						

Man.						
AUG	494.00	494.00	484.00	485.00	+ 0.	
Est. 31,000; sales Tues. 34,377.						

November 7, 1979

FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.....	2.05	1

Sep	1.73	+ .01	Jul	189.70	189.70	188.10	188.10	-1.60	Dec	67.27	68.10	67.25	68.00	+0.63
Sales Tons. 627.			Sep	191.50	192.20	191.00	191.30	.	Mar	68.11	69.00	68.11	68.95	+0.84
			Nov	.	.	.	190.00	.	May	69.15	70.00	69.15	69.92	+0.87

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,137.78 f	1,175.5

Reuters.....	1,485.70	1,485.70
Dow Jones Spot	406.80	406.80
D. J. Futures.....	407.00	407.00

Nov	81.15	82.50	87.15	82.00	from Mon.	Schultz Brw	331,700	89% — 1/8	NEW HIGHS—5 ¹		
Jan	85.60	86.75	85.60	86.72	+1.45	CharterCo	312,900	34 3/4 — 1/4			
Mar	87.00	88.00	87.00	87.90	+1.03	Gen Motors	286,200	55 1/2 — 1/4			
GNMA									Mesa ¹ or wi	SEDCO Inc	Socast ¹ P

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—5⁴
MesaPet w/ SEDCO Inc SocastnP

May	180.25	175.00	175.85	175.95	179.00	179.25	Jun	.	.	.	75-08	-15	Close	Close	Arvin 2pl	Hayes Alb	Raymondin
Aug	180.50	176.00	176.00	176.25	179.25	180.25	Volume (in millions)						30.83	25.09	BeorF 1.38pl	Idaho Pw	Reynold 4.7
							Advanced						274	453	Becton Dick	HPw 8.24pl	Rorer Ga

ApPw / ADP	GoPacif	RCA
ArizPub Svc	GrtLakeInf	RTE Corp
ArmstrgCrk	GrowGp	RoncoInc

Arvin 12pt	Haves Alb	Raymond 12pt
Beat F 138pt	Idaho Pw	Ray 12pt
Beat Dick	Ill Pw 124pt	Ray 12pt

COFFEE						MON.						LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
Nov	1.804	1.775	1.780	1.781	1.780	28 Trn	229.06	230.94	227.40	228.96	-1.37	Cin T 820sf	LukensStl	SidBrond			
	1.807	1.790	1.793	1.792	1.790	15 Yr	98.88	99.42	98.07	98.51	-0.98	Clorox Co	AmstAust n	SidMda			
						65 Stk	279.48	281.16	277.10	278.40	-2.82	CrownCn	Amsh Ind	SidMda			

Cent Sova
ChipNuet
Chrusl 2750f

CinG 9.28pf	LukensStl	StdBrand
Clorox Co	MngtAsst n	StdMotA
CocaCola	Memb Ind	StruffCh

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (\$ilver in pence per troy ounce)		Sales	*Short De/E	Deli/Df	Nor/Nd	Ore/Ol	Pow/Pw	Raf/Rf	Ten/Tn	Vin/Vv
June	79-19	79-21	79-16	79-18	-15					
November 7, 1979	Sales Man. 4,173 contracts.									
						Nov 6.....	93,718	208,831	1,048	
							110,000	233,344	588	

Comin Eng	NIM 4.1001	Tucson EF
Data Genl	NIMo 7.72pf	UAL inc
Daytn PwLi	NhrsMuf Lf	Union Ele
Dennver Inc	Norton Ee	

DelE 9.32pf	OhEd 4.40pf	UnEl 8pf
DelE 2.75pf	OhPw 7.60pf	UnJer 8pf

3 months	336.00	337.00	337.00	337.00	Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals \$0.0001.	Resort Int'l A	95,300	24%	- 7%
Zinc: spot	336.00	337.00	337.00	337.00		Dome Petroleum	93,500	35%	- 13%
3 months	336.00	337.00	341.00	342.00		Nat Kinneir	87,500	4%	- 1%

EqmK 2.1pt	PortGen El	Whip II 5.0
Firestone	PortGen El	WisEl 2.90

W. Germany Cur

November 7, 1979				DEUTSCHEMARK \$ per mark.	Volume Down (millions)	251	161	August and compared to a 1.12-
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Oct. 4438 4442 4425 5429 +07	Unchanged	217	222	lion-DM surplus in September
					Trial Issues	789	768	

2.36 billion Deutsche marks in September from 3.03 billion DM

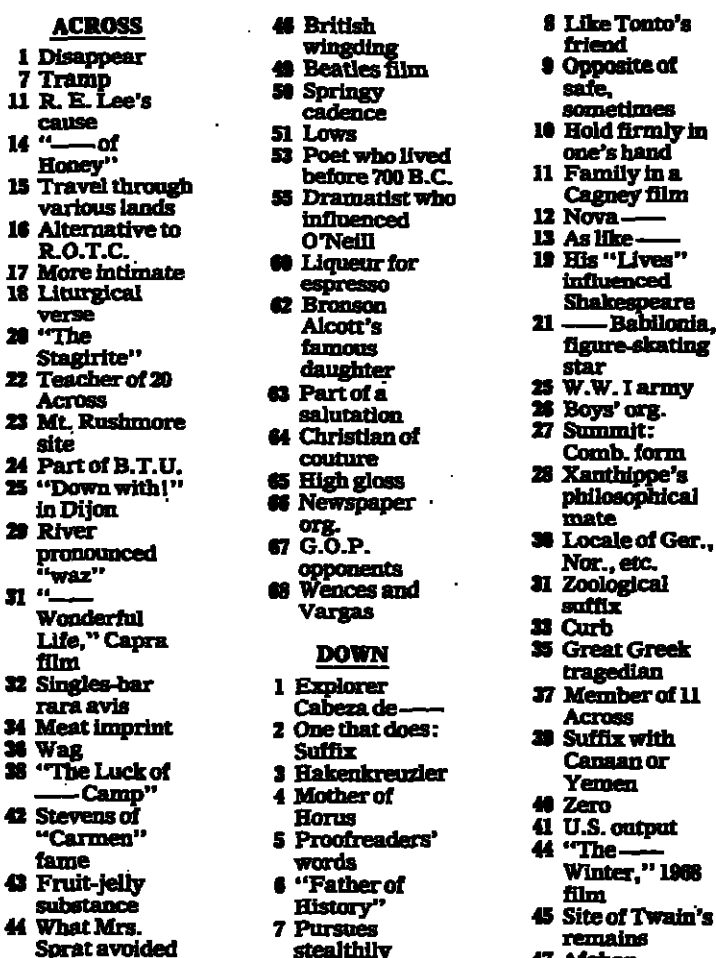
August and compared to a 1.12-billion-DM surplus in September.

COCOA					
Dec	1,280	1,252	1,270	1,300	+20

ing to the Bundesbank, the drop in reserves was caused by the payment of

7 of swaps by the central bank to domestic banks, as well as repayments

By Eugene T. Maleska



SLOOT STEER PICT
 WAGE MADTO IDLY
 ADEA ALIAS SEAR
 THEN ROSETTA STONE
 OPTS LAI
 GEDIEA SPYGLASS
 ALLEN GARNER RAIN
 GORE ELON REBA
 AAK AMILS TONED
 ROSEMARY ROSARY
 NAT COAT
 SUBJECT WAS ROSES
 ADDO BEART INCHW
 IRAY SAINT LINE
 NORA BETTE SPIN

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	39	66	Sunny	MADRID	17	62	Fair
AMSTERDAM	30	50	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	19	64	Fair
ATHENS	39	48	Sunny	MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
BETRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	23	Rain
BELGRADE	7	44	Rain	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	7	44	Overcast	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11	51	Cloudy	RUSSE	18	64	Cloudy
BURBANK	12	53	Cloudy	OSLO	2	25	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	69	Fair	PRAGUE	6	42	Overcast
CHICAGO	34	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Fair
COSTA MARIOL	17	62	Fair	SOFIA	11	51	Fair
DUBLIN	10	58	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4	29	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	29	58	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	49	Misty	TEL AVIV	25	76	Fair
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	68	Misty
GENEVA	12	53	Rain	TUNIS	21	69	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Misty	VIENNA	10	58	Cloudy
HONGKONG	21	70	Cloudy	WAWAW	4	42	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	Rain	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	71	Misty	ZURICH	11	51	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	Fair				
LONDON	11	51	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	25	78	Fair				

(Yvesharun's readings in U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT) are

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

TS

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Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Nov. 7 — A Swiss guard swinging a halberd — a medieval combination of spear and battle-axe — struck a man armed with a knife as he tried to push his way into the Vatican yesterday, screaming: "I have to see the Pope because I want to kill him."

Guard Helmuth Sandgyl, 24, blocked the man's way with his seven-foot halberd while Guard Amandus Schmid, an expert in judo and karate, disarmed him. Guard Schmid suffered slight cuts.

The assailant was handed over to Italian police who identified him as Luciano Eposito, 26. They said that he appeared to be mentally unstable.

WHERE ARE WE GOING NOW? TO LOOK AT A CAR WASH.

THAT BARBER WORKED HARD DIDN'T HE? HE HAD TO STAND THERE ALL DAY CUTTING HAIR.

THAT'S WHY WE HAVE FIELD TRIPS.

TO SHOW US WHAT JOBS TO AVOID!

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Panel 1:
 Woman: DOG CENSUS.
 Man: I DON'T HAVE A DOG. I HAVE A CAT.
 Woman: WOLF! WOLF! WOLF!

Panel 2:
 Woman: WHEN WILL COME YOUR CAT IS COMING....
 Man: WOLF! WOLF! WOLF!
 Woman: BECAUSE THERE'S ONE RIGHT BEHIND YOU.

KIND SIR...
HAVE PITY ON A
HUNGRY MAN

I NEED ONLY A CRUST
OF BREAD AND A
MORSEL OF CAVIAR

BREAD AND CAVIAR?!

OKAY—SO
FORGET THE
BREAD!

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ICE CREAM MAN'S HERE, SARGE. WANT SOMETHING?

DO I WANT SOMETHING?

SOLD THE WHOLE DARN TRUCK

11-R

Mark Waid

11-8

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ANDY, JULIE THE BARMAID HAS AGREED TO MARRY ME

WHO? ME?

BY THE WAY, ANDY, JULIE THE BARMAID HAS AGREED TO MARRY ME

PROBABLY TRYING TO BURY ME OUT OF THE SYSTEM

THAT'S NOT NICE, SARA! SHE'S MY FIANCÉE! SHE'S A FRIEND WHO COMES TO VISIT YOU!

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, MURDER!

WHY DON'T YOU LEAVE US ALONE FOR A FEW MINUTES!

I'LL BE AT ANY TIME IF I BECOME TOO DIFFICULT!

YOU WON'T BECOME TOO DIFFICULT, WILL YOU, DARLING?

FIND ANYTHING INTERESTING YET, MAN?

ARE YOU KIDDING? I JUST LOOK AT ALL THIS STUFF!

PARKING TICKETS, EJECTION NOTICES, BETTING SLIPS, FOOD STAMPS, BOUNCED CHECKS, REJECTION SLIPS, INFAMOUS MANUSCRIPTS, QUEUE BILLS...

...PRESCRIPTION BLANKS, FORGED PASSPORTS... WHY, BRIANNE, THERE'S A RECORD OF FAILURE AND MALFEASANCE HERE THAT SPANS OVER TWENTY YEARS!

YOU THINKING OF EATING HIS PAPERS, MAN?

I DON'T KNOW IF I COULD DO IT JUSTICE!

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WUSAQ

□ □ □ □ □

© 1999 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

RUETT

□ □ □ □ □

YENICT

□ □ □ □ □

DOPAME

□ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by this clue.

WHAT THE BILL COLLECTOR SAID HIS OCCUPATION WAS.

The cartoon shows a man in a dark suit running away from a man in a white lab coat. The man in the lab coat is holding a clipboard and looking at a small diagram of a person with a lightning bolt above their head. The man in the suit is running towards the left, away from the man in the lab coat who is standing on the right.

Keith Thomas
11-B

©1994 Keith Thomas/ABC

YOU GOT A LOT TO LEARN ABOUT GIRLS.

*I GOT A LOT TO LEARN ABOUT EVERYTHING!

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ret now "Memor of a Gambler" is the first and the first thing about it that I like is that he has been able to write it in as little time as he did. He must have had to accumulate an extraordinary number of gambling experiences to fashion the nearly perfect dramatic rhythm of the book, which is formed by a big winning streak, an even bigger losing streak, and a final recovery. Real life isn't neat, at least not on the scale that Richardson seems to experience it.

Characters and Stories

And he must have had to meet a large number of people to call the half-dozen truly unusual characters that he offers us here. There's Betty, the widow of a utility infelder for the Giants, whom Richardson meets in a Las Vegas sporting club. "You know, I'd take them all on,"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A copy of the rare first edition of medicine pioneer William Harvey's "Mota Cordis" sold for a world auction record of \$38,000 at Sotheby's.

The book describes Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, a major medical advance in the 17th century and regarded as the cornerstone of modern medicine.

Harvey was physician to the kings of England, Charles I, James and James II. His book was first published in Frankfurt in 1628.

The auction house said the price was a world auction record for a medical book and any 17th century

ing only long enough to take what they can get; a world through which Richardson travels alone, beyond love or security, beyond philosophy, trying "to be my own creation" in a universe made only of luck. Almost

every night he dreams of playing five-card stud with Tipur Sahib, "the Tiger of Mysore, fat, swarthy, with a greased, popinjay's mustache."

teache," who, "a hundred years ago, total raised so far is £1,532,850."

By Alan Truscot

THE diagramed deal is interesting from the standpoint of play and defense. North-South reached a borderline contract of three no-trump, which appears borderline since the declarer had

hopeless since the space ace is easily placed for the declarer. Influenced by the favorable vulnerability, East opened with two spades, an unorthodox weak two-bid. When North doubled, South was happy that he was not using a convention that is popular nowadays: a response of two no-trump to show a

very weak hand, requiring the doubler to bid three clubs. As it was South was able to bid two no-trump naturally and was raised to game.

West made the imaginative lead of the spade four, providing for the

sight possibility that his partner held a doubleton king or ten. South could have won the trick with the ten in dummy, and one way to succeed would then be to duck a diamond. He could then take all his obvious winners and bid for the

The ten was the right play, since it would cost nothing, if East held a diamond honor. If not, East will

NORTH
A 1882

WEST(D) EAST
 ♠AQJ42 ♠9
 ♥J4 ♥Q9853

♠ Q9
 ♣ 6432
 ♠ KJ853
 ♣ 75
 SOUTH
 ♠ K765
 ♥ K103
 ♦ 874

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2♣	Dbl.	Pass	2N.T.
Pass	3N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

led a diamond to the ten, losing to the jack; and East, in some difficulty, returned a diamond. South won with the ace in dummy and cashed four club tricks reaching this point.

W001:

NORTH

◆ 108
♥ A87
♦ 2
♣ —

WEST EAST

◆ AQJ2
♥ J4

♣ —
♦ Q84

SOUTH
 76
 K183
 8

Needing three more tricks, Sontagave himself his best chance by leading the last diamond from dummy. East took his three diamond tricks and had to play a heart. After

a routine lead of a low heart South would have played low from his hand and made nine tricks easy. But East made an excellent move by leading the heart queen. South fell into the trap by winning in the

At another table the declarer brought home three no-trump doubled regardless of the fact that he played from the North position and

received the lead of the spade nine. He ducked in dummy, and ducked again when West took the spade jack and shifted to the diamond queen. The next diamond lead was

played the spades himself, building up a trick in the suit, and eventually squeezed East in the red suits to make his ninth trick.

In this case West could have

made matters harder for the queen by refusing to wig his spouse when the suit was led for the second time. North would then have had to resort eventually to a throw-in, and East would have had

an opportunity to emulate East Hall's brilliant defensive stroke in hearts.

Art Buchwald

Brother, Can You Spare a Billion?

WASHINGTON — "Hey, mister, could you spare a billion and a half dollars to get me through 1980?"

"Out of my way, you bum. Why don't you get a job like everyone else?"

"I have a job making Chrysler cars."

"Then why are you standing here with a tin cup asking decent folks for money?"

"Nobody seems to want to buy my cars."

"In the capitalist system, my good man, it is the survival of the fittest. If you can't sell a product, then you don't deserve to be in business. Suppose I do give you a billion and a half dollars. How do I know you won't use it for drink instead of building better cars?"

"Don't worry about that, mister. You give me the money and I'll go right to the plant and produce one of the most beautiful automobiles you've ever seen."

"Why didn't you produce one before if you know how to do so?"

"That's a long story. I'll tell it to you if you put a billion and a half dollars into my tin cup."

"It seems to me that is a lot of money to pay for a hard luck story."

"I'll also give you a new pencil if you give me the money."

"This is ridiculous. I don't approve of panhandlers, even if they make automobiles."

"Don't think it's much fun being out here on the street, mister. But panhandling for car money is all I can do. The banks won't give me more, and a lot of people think I'm a loser. But if I can just get a little nest egg, you won't see me on this corner again."

"You were going to tell me your story."

"Only if you gave me a handout. I want to hear your story first."

"Okay. What happened was that once upon a time, I was a happy, prosperous automaker. I made some of the best cars on the road. The kids used to whistle when I went by."

"Get on with it. I'm late for dinner."

"But then something happened. I guessed wrong on what people wanted. I made little cars only to discover they wanted big cars. Then I made big cars just when everyone decided they wanted small cars. I couldn't figure out what the public wanted, and it drove me to drink. I started cutting costs — a little here and a little there — and pretty soon not even Ricardo Montalban could move them out of the showroom."

"If I give you a billion and half dollars, what will you do differently?"

"I have great plans for the new models. I even have an updated slogan: 'Buy the car that is guaranteed by the United States Treasury.' How does that grab you? Look, a billion and half dollars is tip money for someone like you, but it could change my whole life."

"I guess I'm always a sucker for a hard luck corporation story. You know, if you had been a little guy I'd have let you starve to death."

"I appreciate that, sir. The minute I saw you walking down the street I said to myself, 'There's a man who cares about the big guy when he gets in trouble.'"

"Let's see what I have in my pocket — one hundred million, two hundred million, three hundred million, four hundred million, five hundred million. You don't have another cup, do you — this one seems filled up."

"Six, sir, right here — one billion — one hundred, two hundred, three, four, five. There you are. Now you be careful how you spend that, you hear?"

"Yes, sir. Thank you, sir. God bless you, sir — and, sir."

"What is it?"

"Don't forget your pencil."

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"Yes, sir. Thank you, sir. God bless you, sir — and, sir."

"What is it?"

"Don't forget your pencil."

War Cemeteries

U.S. Memorials Abroad Draw 3 Million A Year — Mostly European Visitors

By Don Cook

ROMAGNES-GENES, France — In early May a German farmer working a pea field outside the village of Siden in West Germany uncovered the flying suit, then the remains, of an American airman killed in World War II. The suit was tangled in a parachute.

Using an engraved bracelet found at the site, the U.S. Army mortuary service in Frankfurt identified the remains as those of Sgt. James Becker, who 35 years ago was listed as missing in action after being shot down in a bombing raid over Nazi Germany.

Every year, the remains of American war dead are uncovered in Europe — occasionally even those of men who were killed in World War I.

There were four new graves dug for World War II dead in 1978, two in 1977, four in 1976, one in 1975, and in 1974 a French farmer turned up the commingled remains of seven American soldiers from a World War I trench.

They were identified by uniform buttons and buried in a common grave at the Somme American Military Cemetery in France.

Like the others, Becker was buried with full military honors. He was interred Sept. 10 at the Ardennes American Military Cemetery in Belgium, not far north of here. Becker's is American War Grave No. 138,581 outside the continental United States.

Slightly less than 124,000 of those graves, in 18 cemeteries in Europe, are administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The largest of the burial grounds is at the Meuse-Argonne cemetery here, where 14,246 dead from World War I lie in 130 carefully landscaped acres in the heart of the battle area where most of them fell.

Sixty years ago on the edge of this forest village between the Argonne Woods and the Meuse River in eastern France, the first permanent graves were dug for the American dead of World War I, and the first trees planted to obliterate the scars of what was then a war-torn wasteland.

The Battle Monuments Commission spends \$4.5 million a year on the care and maintenance of its 18 cemeteries and 11 major battle monuments in Europe.

Like the battles themselves, most of the war cemeteries and monuments scattered across Europe are off the beaten track, yet collectively they are one of Europe's most popular and enduring tourist attractions.

"Last year we had at least 3 million visitors to our cemeteries and monuments — and that is a very conservative estimate," says John Donaldson, who heads the European office of the Battle Monuments Commission at Garches, a suburb of Paris. The vast majority are Europeans — French, Dutch, Belgian, Italian, British, and so on, even a great many Germans.

One reason for the popularity of the American cemeteries in Europe is that they are historic battle sites, and the battles are mapped and summarized on the walls of the memorials. The cemeteries are also vast compared with the small war grave plots where French, British, German, Belgian, Dutch and Italian dead lie.

In contrast to the American Battle Monuments Commission's total of 22 cemeteries in Europe, the British Commonwealth Graves Commission maintains a scattering of 25,000 burial plots all around the world. After the two world wars, the American overseas dead were concentrated in large plots, and about 60 percent were returned to the United States at the request of next of kin. The British, who have been losing soldiers in foreign wars for centuries, have buried their dead wherever they have fallen. "In some corner of a forgotten field which is forever England."

Originally Meuse-Argonne had been a burial ground for the dead of the 32d Infantry Division,

which captured the terrain in the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in October, 1918. Immediately after the war, the remains of some 25,000 American dead were taken to the cemetery here.

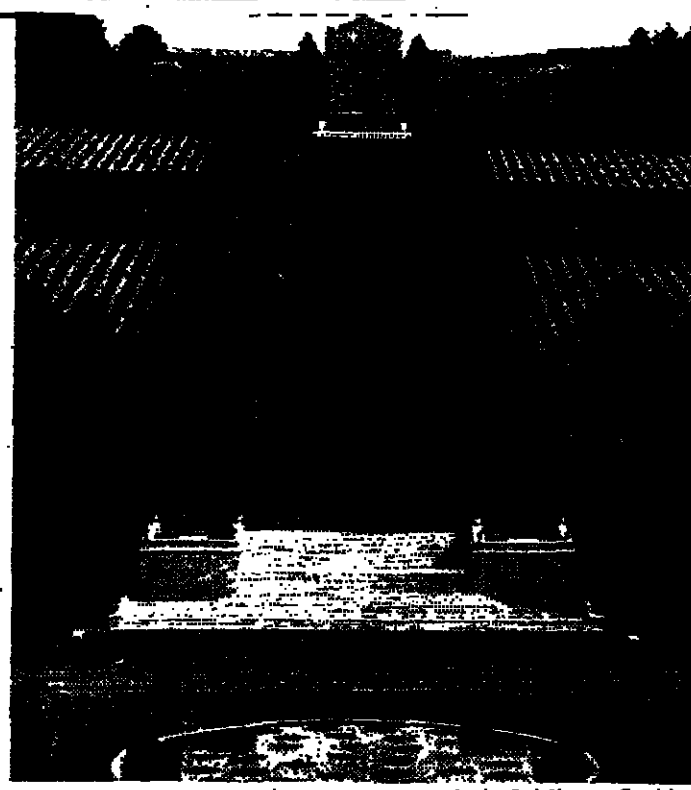
More than half of those remains in eight major burial plots on a gently rising slope where a memorial chapel was completed in 1936.

Wooden crosses were first erected and the graves — as in all the American war cemeteries — are without classification or order or rank of any kind.

In 1926, Congress authorized replacing all the wooden crosses in the World War I cemeteries with marble, which was purchased from the Carrara quarries of northern Italy. It took nearly 10 years to cut, engrave and set the marble crosses which, the engineers soon determined, had to be placed on an underground beam of concrete across the top of each row of graves in order to maintain an even height.

The crosses of the World War II cemeteries in Europe are cut from Lasa marble, also from northern Italy.

There is a resident American superintendent living at each of the cemeteries — two at the larger



U.S. World War I Meuse-Argonne Cemetery

cemeteries — Meuse-Argonne, Normandy, Brittany, Epinal, Netherlands and at Cambridge in England. They are all retired military men with service pensions who earn up to \$14,000 annually on the Battle Monuments Commission payroll. They also get free living quarters and certain overseas allowances.

"Almost all of the superintendents have French or foreign-born wives, which is very good," says Donaldson. "It makes it easier and more natural for them to blend into community living out in these small and somewhat isolated country locations, where they are of course well-known and really serve as local American ambassadors."

About 80 percent of the commission's European budget is payroll. The Garches headquarters is a small operation of seven Americans and 26 French employees.

By law, only those killed in action may be buried in American war cemeteries. In fact, it took a special act of Congress to authorize burial of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. at the Luxembourg cemetery. Patton died as a result of an automobile accident soon after World War II.

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PEOPLE: Christina Onassis Denies She Is Divorcing Kasso

Christina Onassis and her husband, Sergei Kasso, are not getting a divorce despite news reports to the contrary, says the shipping heiress's attorney, Stefan Papadimitriou said in Athens that Mrs. Kasso authorized the denial. "No divorce proceedings have been started anywhere in the world, no arrangements for divorce have been made, and neither are they contemplated," the statement said.

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Everybody knows Chicago's Jane Byrne packs political but now she's showing a waltz the fashion field as well — a where City Hall is concerned. Mayor showed up for two slacks — taboo for city stars for decades. She says she does switch "because it's comfort Secretaries — seeing emasculation on the horizon — say they're her."

New Hampshire has a new laureate — but 75-year-old R. Chas. Eberhart says he'll accept the post for five years, then for life as usually is the case. He already serves as Dartmouth poet in residence and over the he's won both Pulitzer and tingen prizes, and a National Award. He's the third poet in New Hampshire's history.

The report was that Victor would soon make his debut opera conductor. Reached by phone at his New York office, Borge said, "Oh, yes, I've got a few minutes about my opera plans. In fact, the alternative of the dentist, you like to talk on the radio said his father had been a bit for the opera in Copenhagen for an opportunity in opera as found it." Next week he'll st. rehearsals with the New Opera Company and will make opera conducting debut with zart's "Magic Flute" Nov. 30.

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